MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE — MECHANIC ARTS — GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

VOL. XX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1852. NO. 6.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

ICE AND ICE HOUSES.

We have once or twice before called the attention of our readers to the subject of ice. We should think that some of the weather we have had this winter, with the north wind almost frozen to a solid, and the mercury in the thermometer down out of sight, would speak of ice very plainly to every one. Yet but very few in the country think of laying in a stock of it. In cities and towns there are those who make it a trade or business to pack it down and sell it in the summer, so that it can be easily obtained; but few farmers preserve it. It may be done very easily. A corner of the cellar, a convenient room in some shed or barn may be prepared so as to contain ice enough for summer use, and the labor of two men one day with a team will fill it.

There may be situations where ice from a pond, stream or lake, cannot be obtained. In such a case, if you have a little stream of water, you can lead a little of it into a reservoir that may be open and exposed to the cold air, so as to freeze it down as it trickles in.

A writer in the Dollar Newspaper has taken up this subject, and gives some directions in regard to the formation and packing of ice in reservoirs of the kind alluded to. His description of the house he would make, if followed, would make one more expensive than might be really needed. One that will hold the water before it is frozen, is all that is needed, whether it be a wooden vat or a brick or stone cistern. We will give his directions, in his own words:

"A very convenient way of constructing these buildings, where the shape of the ground will admit—as it will in most of this hill and valley region of country, where the houses stand upon sloping ground or side-hill—is to place them upon the lower side of the building, where they may be filled with water from the stream which runs from the pen-stock, with which most houses are supplied. The ice-house should be built of stone, with a water-tight lining, and a roof so constructed, with hinges, as to fold over, so that it may be opened in cold weather.

A small stream of water running in during the coldest of the winter, will freeze into a solid mass, which will defy the effects of mid-summer to warm. A solid cake of ice eight feet by twelve, and eight or ten feet thick will last through the season for every want of the family; and a purer and better quality of ice can nowhere be found than is made from the water, which is in most places seen running from the pen-stock which supplies the house with water.

The extra expense of building a house in this manner is more than counterbalanced by the easy and convenient manner in which they may be filled with ice, aside from its superior and durable quality.

LICE ON APPLE TREES.

A friend from Pittston has sent to our office a branch of an apple tree all encrusted over with little greenish scales that look like minute muscle shells.

They are not uncommon on young apple trees, but are a serious trouble, and very injurious to their growth. They are formed by a little fly, which lays an egg or two on the branch and then covers them over by this scale which protects them from the weather. Here they lie until hatched by the warmth of spring, when the worm perforates them and creeps out. If examined by a glass of moderately magnifying power, they can be clearly seen.

A good method to prevent and destroy these, is to make a lather of whale oil soap, or if that cannot be obtained, common soft soap of the kitchen will do. Take it in the hand and rub it on. It is said a wash of quassia wood steeped in water, will destroy them. A lye made of a pound of potash to two gallons of water, and applied with a swab, is sometimes used—or a lye made of common wood ashes, not very strong, may be applied in the spring, before the leaves start.

ERRORS.

In the note to our remarks on phosphate of lime, in our last number, it is stated that "this is the *sulphate of lime*, used as a remedy for consumption. It should read thus—This is the *phosphate of lime* used, &c. As we then stated, this phosphate of lime is gaining some reputation as a medicine for the cure of scrofula and its kindred diseases. It is used in combination with cod liver oil. As we have never seen it used in such cases, we cannot vouch for its efficacy. The *sulphate of lime*, we believe, has no particular medical effect.

We recollect reading in an old almanac, when quite a boy, of the wonderful effects of it when used as a *pudding*. The almanac was published about the time it first began to be known as a fertilizer, and very extravagant stories were told in regard to it, which the author thought he would burlesque by the following "*whacker*." A good old farmer of Connecticut, on his way home from mill with a grist in his bag, stopped at a store and bought another bag full of ground plaster of Paris. On his arrival home, he placed the bags side by side, and his good wife, being in a hurry for some meal to make hasty pudding for her boys' supper, in her haste opened the bag containing the plaster, and made pudding from that, which they ate and went to bed. In the morning, when the farmer went to call his boys up, what was his astonishment to find, instead of his two little boys, two giants! The plaster had made them grow so enormously during the night, that the bed could'nt hold them both; and the legs of one of them had extended *two feet* out of a window opposite, and a flock of turkeys had taken possession of them for roosting poles.

In character, manners and style, the supreme excellence is simplicity.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

A MODEL FARM, EMIGRATION, &c. No. 2.

The loss of our young men is very heavy, and an irreparable loss to the State, as any intelligent reader will readily perceive. There is a loss of the outfit,—the loss of a sum the interest of which equals the amount of the earnings of each, and a depreciation of the value of the real estate of the State, which cannot be so readily estimated, but must be immense in a country like this, where the value of the land depends so much upon the number of inhabitants occupying it. But will a model farm, owned, equipped and carried on by the State, stop, or have a tendency to stop, this ruinous emigration? Such a farm, well conducted, would undoubtedly be very beneficial to our agricultural interest. In the same way any scientific, good farmer, especially if he has ample means, and a taste and love for his calling, (and he won't be the best farmer without,) is a very great benefit to all his brother farmers about him. And though he may at first excite their laughter,—and that is worth something if it is good natured,—they will eventually adopt his improvements in implements, modes of cultivation, stock, &c. &c., and he will in the end benefit his neighbors about as much, and perhaps more, than he does himself.

We ought to have a model farm in some central part of the State—proper regard being had to water, soil, and railroad facilities—in aid and a component part of an agricultural college, or any other name you please to give it, no matter what, where farming in all its various branches—including gardening, grafting, &c.—should be thoroughly, theoretically and practically taught; and where especially our young men should be taught and brought, if possible, to *feel* and *believe* that labor, real labor, is honorable and consistent for men of the greatest wealth and highest intelligence, in accordance with the laws of our nature, mental and physical, and the will, designs and declaration of our Maker. Where they might be brought to perceive and realize that, in its results and influence on themselves, one dollar, the avails of their own honest, continued labor, although it were continued for a whole week, is of more value than ten or one hundred dollars (the more, the more forcibly true the proposition) obtained fraudulently or fortuitously. Such an institution should be under the guidance of competent professors, men ahead of the times in their knowledge of chemistry, geology, orcharding, pomology, and all subjects connected with agriculture and its kindred arts and sciences; so it might bring to its support the young men of other States. Not only Maine wants such an institution, but our whole country wants. And would it not be great wisdom in our Legislature to go about establishing it. It should be so endowed that the honest boy in the stable might enjoy its advantages equally with the son of our wealthiest citizen, who might afford to pay any sum for his tuition; where they would learn and labor together on equal ground, and as equals, so far as young men can be equal with a disparity of virtues, intelligence and industry.

If your correspondent can hit on any devise that will make our young men believe "that he who hastens to be rich is not wise," and will make them content with gradual increase of wealth by honest, persevering industry, and that economy, which is consistent with the highest virtue and true benevolence, (and such increase will always be slow in any country,) why, then, they will be very likely to stay at home. Nothing short of a training that will effectually do this, will retain them, when anything comes along conducive to a *moving fever*, whether it be a new discovered Eldorado, a Cuban Expedition, or a Moose hunt. M.

For the Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor:—Dean Swift, in the eighteenth century, remarked that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together. Now it is claimed, in the nineteenth century, that whoever can grow three pounds of turnips at the usual cost of one pound,* and, by a process of steaming, add thirty-three per cent. to their nutritive value, and that of the meal scalded with them, using the straw as a divisor and source of animal heat, thereby producing two gallons of milk, where one was obtained before, saying nothing of the health, flesh and comfort of the animals, (in proof of which I offer an examination of my establishment,) is entitled to a hearing before the politicians of our day.

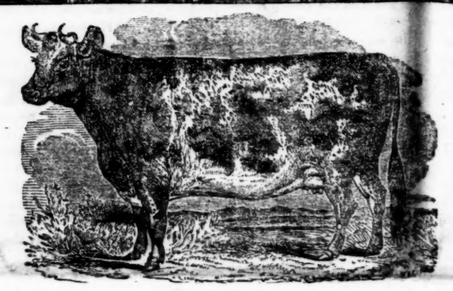
I therefore request you to present to the Governor, and through him to the Legislature, James F. W. Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, which is presented herewith, praying them to give the subject the consideration its merits demand, and to devise ways and means, by act or resolve, that this book or some substitute may find its way into the common schools of this State. Age has been offered as an objection to this book. The answer is that we are six years behind the times, and it is questionable whether one half of the politicians in high places have seen it, which is the apology for its presentation.

It is confidently hoped that this small voice will be heeded. If a catalogue of names should be required, please start a circular and ask our old friends to sign, and you will find backers, neither few nor small. Ask friend Drew to let the Banner wave over and through the capital, with the words "farmers' rights," standing in bold relief. Wake up your morning gun, and let the rumbling thunders of the Maine Farmer be heard in your streets, while we marshal our eastern forces. We *can* and *must* be heard. Is this presuming too much? "I take the responsibility." To ask to have an acorn planted is a small request. All which is respectfully submitted, Martin Mower.

Bangor, Jan. 17, 1851.

* A. Merrill, Esq., told me last week that in consequence of attending our evening school last winter, he had made a net profit of $100, in his turnip crop, and cited facts in proof.

By the census of 1840, the number of persons engaged in certain kinds of industry in New England were as follows: Agriculture, 284,903; Commerce, 24,183; Manufactures, 81,922.



The Ayrshire Cow.

AYRESHIRE CATTLE.

Among the breeds particularly recommended for dairy purposes, by many writers and practical men, are the Ayreshires. This is a breed which originated or was brought into notice in the county of Ayre, in Scotland, and by careful cultivation, it is stated that their milking properties have not only become improved but are so "fixed" in the breed, that they are almost all uniformly good milkers, and may be depended upon in every individual.

The description of these cattle seventy years ago is not very favorable, and their present excellence is a proof of what benefit a regular, systematic course of improvement, persevered in for a series of years, can effect.

It is now described by Youatt, and others, as being "short in the leg, the neck a little thicker in the shoulder, but finely shaped towards the head; the horns smaller than those of the Highlander, but clear and smooth, pointing forward, turning upward, and tapering to a point. They are deep in the carcass, but not round and ample, and especially not so in the loins and haunches." We believe, as it regards color, they are generally sparkled, or as some call it "sparked,"—a mixture of color which some dislike and others ardently admire.

There are several farmers in Maine who have the Ayrshire breed of cattle on trial, and we believe feel very well satisfied with them. We have heard some complaint that their teats were rather too short. They are to be found in Waterville, in Vassalboro', and in Gardiner. Nathan Foster, Esq., of Gardiner, exhibited some very fine young cattle of this breed at the last Cattle Show at Readfield.

We have never been furnished with any reliable statistics in regard to the actual dairy products of this breed in Maine, and cannot therefore give any to our readers. Indeed, experiments of this kind must, from the nature of the case, be merely approximations, depending as they do on so many varied circumstances in the health and constitutions of the separate individuals themselves, and the difference of keep and attention.

Youatt says that in some comparative experiments conducted at the Earl of Chesterfield's dairy, at Bradley Hall farm, it appeared that in the height of the season, the Holderness would yield seven gallons and a quart; the long horn and the Alderney, four gallons three quarts; and the Devon, four gallons one pint per day; and when this was made into butter, the result was, from the Holderness, 38¼ ounces; from the Devon, 28 ounces; and from the Alderney, 25 ounces. The Ayrshire yields 5 gallons per day, and from that is produced 34 ounces of butter; but he gives no statement which of these cows eat the most, probably the Holderness, as they are the largest of the breeds mentioned.

TO PROMOTE THE HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Mix, occasionally, one part of salt with four, five or six parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Horse-radish root is valuable for cattle. It creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heat. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it up fine and mix it with potatoes or meal.

Feed all animals regularly. They not only look for their food at the usual time, but the stomach indicates the want at the stated period. Therefore feed, morning, noon, and evening, as near the same time as possible.

Guard against the wide and injurious extremes of satiating with excess and starving with want. Food should be of a suitable quality, and proportioned to the growth and fattening of animals to their production in young and milk, and to their labor or exercise. Animals that labor need far more food, and that which is far more nutritious, than those that are idle.

Guard all descriptions of stock against cold and exposure, especially against cold storms of rain, sleet and damp snow, and against lying out on the cold ground in cold nights, in the spring and fall.

In a dry time, see that animals have a good supply of pure water. When the fountains are low, they drink the drainings of fountains, streams, and passages of water, which are unwholesome.

If barns and stables are very tight and warm, ventilate in mild weather, even in winter.

In feeding animals on apples or roots, begin with a small quantity and gradually increase it. It would be better to have all changes made gradually. [American Veterinarian.

Pumpkin Butter. Take four good siezed pumpkins, peel and cut them up, and boil till tolerably dry. Then strain through a coarse seive as for pies. Put a quart of molasses into your kettle or boiler, let it boil 10 or 15 minutes, then stir in the strained pumpkin, and let it cook slowly, five or six hours, stirring frequently. Just before taking it up, stir in a table spoonful of ginger, cloves, cinnamon or allspice, each or all, as suits the taste. Ten or twelve drops of lemon oil will improve it for some, others may not like it. The above quantity of pumpkin will make rather more than two gallons of pumpkin butter. [Vernon Banner.

CLIMATOLOGY.

Mr. Editor:—We perceive that scientific men are urging the importance of this subject upon agriculturists. Although a knowledge of the natural laws by which atmospheric air, light, heat, rain, dew &c., are governed may be valuable and interesting, still, it may be a question whether it will be so advantageous as they suppose. By what rules they would have us predict the weather I have not been able to ascertain. It is uncertain whether we should be able to judge of the weather any better, than when the "Old Farmer's Almanac" was published by Robert Thomas, and his *wife* made the weather. The varying temperature, winds and clouds, and constantly changing humidity, may be the results of fixed laws, but, with our present knowledge, will avail us but little. It is obvious, that a thorough knowledge of atmospherical phenomena cannot be acquired before we have ascertained, not only the particular facts and appearances connected with the atmosphere, but all the preceding and consequent circumstances with which they are generally accompanied. Every farmer may have a thermometer and rain-gauge, and ascertain what degree of temperature, heat and moisture &c., may be most favorable to all his crops; but so long as he cannot tell what the season may prove to be, I cannot see wherein he is to be benefited. J. B. B.

New Braintree.

Farmers and sailors want to know what the weather *is to be* some hours hence. Any body can tell what it has been—and any critical observer can judge pretty well what is to come. A hay-maker ought to know the signs of the times. He should not mow his grass without a good prospect of fair weather—nor should he spread out to the weather the hay that is half dry without consulting the signs. We mean not the twelve signs in the almanac for they are of little use. And as to a thermometer it is of but little use—it is a mere matter of curiosity to note down the degrees of heat and cold.

But there are certain signs in the skies (or heavens as the skies are often called) which will so lead an acute farmer that he will lose none of his hay of fifty tons.

When the wind is in the southeast he should not mow much, or open his hay. When the sun rises clear and soon goes into a cloud he may expect rain before night. When it sets in a cloud and the cloud goes down with it, he will expect foul weather next day. When the storm clears up in the night time he expects foul weather again within two days. When the wind comes round from east to west *with the sun*, he expects a continuance of fair weather.

A good farmer never wants the wind in the north in hay time, for the weather never holds steady in July with a north wind. A southwest wind is better that a west wind. He will never fear to cut down his grass in a cloudy morning, provided the wind is southwest.

These are a few of the principal rules to be noted. They will answer with slight variations for all the New England States.

[Massachusetts Ploughman.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

D. T. L, of Monument Isle, N. Y., writes us that he has had much trouble and perplexity in learning to keep saws in good order; his business has principally been cutting soft timber—pine and hemlock. He has run a 24 inch saw from 1,500 to 2,000 revolutions per minute, in timber from four to ten inches in thickness without heating or irregularity of line, and without water. He has seen saws vibrate because of being too much set. His plan is to have the teeth of equal length, and jointed to a circle just set enough to clear well and carry away the cut dust. If the saw plate is imperfect and requires more set than its thickness will bear, he uses a swedge to make the points of the teeth thicker than the plate. For a slitting saw he leaves the back of the tooth as full as will clear its circle; it is thus stronger and holds its set better.

Mr. Norman Allen, of Unionville, Conn., informs us that a friend of his was much troubled with the heating of the circular saw, when he thought he would try the experiment of drilling a half inch hole though it 1½ inches from the teeth and then file down to it. He was astonished at the result, and thinks he can saw twice as much as he could do before, without heating the saw.

Mr. George W. Cunningham, of Athens, Fayette Co., Ky., discovered a plan of like nature to that stated by Mr. Allen, to prevent the saw from heating. He has used large saws for a number of years, but never found much difficulty in running them himself, but has found it difficult to get others competent to run them. He determined to find out the reason of the saws heating and cutting out of line. He says "the saw always heats near the teeth, causing it to expand on the outer edge, consequently it gets slightly twisted and thereby incapable of sawing straight. The cause of the heating is the sawdust getting between the saw and the timber." He has found a remedy. He cut slits about 1-16th of an inch wide and eight or nine inches towards the centre from the root of the teeth; about six slits cut in the saw at equal distances apart answers. This gives room for the saw and prevents it from winding. [Scientific American.

Penobscot Farming. The Bangor Courier states that "Maj. Amasa Stetson of Stetson, hauled into that market, the other day, a load of fourteen hogs raised by him on his extensive dairy farm. They weighed 5650 pounds, and were drawn in by a fine team of six oxen."

YANKEES AND YANKEE WIVES.

BY REV. J. PIERPONT.

Here dwells a people—by their leave I speak—
Peculiar, homogeneous, and unique,
With eyes wide open, and a ready ear,
Whate'er is going on to see and hear;
Nay, they do say, the genuine Yankee keeps
One eye half open when he soundest sleeps—
Industrious, careful how he spends his cash—
(Though when he pleases he can "cut a dash")—
Quick at his business, in the field or shop,
He'll traffic with you—buy, or sell, or "swop;"
And, if you get the better in the "trade,"
You earn your money, and your fortune's made.
Think you to joke him, as you cross his track?
The chance is with him, that he'll joke you back;
And if your shaft goes nearer to the spot,
Than his, we'll dub you an accomplished shot.
Or, in this wordy war, should it ensue,
That the laugh rests not upon him, but you,
And feeling galled that, in a bout at wit,
He's given, and you have got the harder hit,
Should you, in wrath, attempt to tweak his nose,
Or with your boot-heel grind his bootless toes;
Or should you, rather, in your fight enlist
A single barrel than a double fist,
For either job,—a battle or a spat,
The Yankee's ready—if it comes to that.

He loves his labor as he loves his life;
He loves his neighbor, and he loves his wife;
And why not love her? Was she not the pearl
Above all price, while yet she was a girl?
And has she not increased in value since,
Till, in her love, he's richer than a prince?
Not love a Yankee wife! What under Heaven,
Shall he love, then, and hope to be forgiven!
So fair, so faithful, so intent to please,
A "help" so "meet" in health or in disease,
A counselor at once so true and wise,
Bound to his heart by so endearing ties,
The cheerful sharer of his earthly lot,
Whether his home's a palace or a cot,
Whether she glides her Turkish carpet o'er,
Or sweeps, bare-footed, her own earthen floor;
The guardian angel, who shall hold him up,
While passing near the Tempter's couch or cup!
Not love his wife, so constant, and so true!
Of all unfaithful wives, how very few
Are there, or have there been, who made their bed,
'Twixt Byram River's mouth and Quoddy's head!

And then, such housewives as these Yankees make;
What can't they do? Bread, pudding, pastry, cake,
Biscuit and buns, can they roll, mould, and bake.
All they o'er see; their babies, their singing birds,
Parlor and kitchen, company and curds,
Daughters and dairy, linens and the lunch
For out-door laborers,—instead of punch—
The balls of butter kept so sweet and cool,
All the boys' heads, before they go to school,
Their books, their clothes, their lesson, and the ball,
That she has wound and covered for them—all,
All is o'erseen—o'erseen!—Nay it is done,
By these same Yankee wives;—If you have run
Thus far without one, towards your setting sun,
Lose no more time, my friend,—go home and speak
for one!

Patent Flax Puller. The only really new thing we saw at the late Fair, was the model of a machine invented by S. B. Gross, of Newark, in this county, for harvesting Flax. It seemed so simple in its arrangements, and so easily comprehended, as to leave scarcely a chance to doubt that it must work to the satisfaction of the ingenious inventor. If it meets his expectations, it will pull flax as fast as a horse-power reaper will cut grain—say 20 acres per day, and do it in a most perfect manner. This invention comes opportunely with the late wonderful discoveries in preparing the flax fibre for manufactories, and those who can remember the back-aching work of flax pulling, will call him blessed. We shall watch the progress of this machine with interest.

[Janesville (Wis.) Badger State.

The Power of Mind. The delegation of Indians from the West, now on a visit to Washington City, were taken, last week, to the Navy Yard at that place, to see the operations there. Nothing struck them with so much surprise as the steam engine, which spoke to their minds in the deep humming of the rapidly revolving wheels, and the tremors of the ground upon which they stood. One of them remarked, "they were not certain that nothing was impossible to the white people, they were next in power to the Great Spirit." Surrounded as we are by such evidences of the work of mind, they fail to make more than a passing sensation, but to the untutored savage they conveyed a world of new ideas which filled him with wonder and delight.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel, may be of interest to our readers:—

Of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn on the cob, seventy-five pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-two pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of middling, forty-five pounds.
Of bran, twelve pounds.
Of shorts, eighteen pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-six pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-five pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of salt, fifty pounds.
Of mineral-coal, seventy pounds.

A Liberal Provision. Gouverneur Morris, if we may judge by the testimony afforded by his treatment of his wife in his will, must have truly been the "model husband." He was not one of your modern skinflints, who cut off a wife's inheritance if she happens to marry again; not he. Quite the contrary. In his will, made a short time before his death, after settling upon his wife a liberal allowance, he says:—"And in case my wife should marry, I give her six hundred dollars more per annum, to defray the increased expenditure which may attend the connection."

What are Alluvial Soils? They are, first, those soils which have been formed by the action of the sea, and are composed principally of sand, with but little organic matter except marine shells, such as the great level sandy districts lying along the border of the Atlantic; and secondly, those which have been formed from the deposits of rivers, as upon the Mississippi, the Ohio, and most of the secondary and minor streams of our country.

ON THE USE OF CHARCOAL.

BY COL. M. P. WILDER.

I notice in the last number of your valuable periodical the request of Mr Trimble, soliciting advice as to the advantages of charcoal, and the best method of using it as a manure.

I reply with pleasure, but my experience has been on a limited scale, and my operations confined rather to the garden than the farm, on account of the difficulty of procuring it in sufficient quantity for the latter purpose.

My attention was first drawn to the influence of charcoal, by the wonderful experiments of Baron Von Liebig, in the propagation of plants, and the facility with which cuttings were rooted in this substance.

Its use became very general in Europe by amateurs and cultivators of plants, and for a time it was considered a great fertilizer. Chemists soon ascertained, however, that its chief virtue consisted in its great porosity, being able to absorb 90 per cent. of its bulk of *ammonia*.

As a medium for storing up the volatile portions of manure and compost heaps, and for absorbing the *ammonia* which descends in the snow and rain, it has probably no superior. But what renders charcoal still more valuable is its power of holding in reserve those subtile elements, and yielding them up only as they are wanted for the purposes of nutrition, and as the vital force of the root searches for food.

It will therefore readily be perceived, that charcoal is not only valuable as a component part of manures, but that its influence, *when applied alone*, is highly beneficial. Instances similar to those quoted by Mr. Trimble, where large crops had been obtained from lands on which charcoal pits had been burned years before, are frequently witnessed. In this vicinity a farmer has annually, for the last eight years, harvested extraordinary, crops of hay on these charcoal lands, without the application of any manure whatever; and from the indestructibility of this substance, I know no reason why he may not continue to do so for the next twenty years to come.

One of the most striking illustrations of its efficacy, *when applied alone*, that has come to my notice, was the experiment made by Mr. Hayward, of Sandusky, Ohio, many years since, and which, if I am not mistaken, was published either in the last volume of your *Farmer's Library*, or the first volume of *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*. The facts I think were substantially as follows.—Mr. H., having prepared his coal by grinding in a mill, set apart seven lots of land for experiments, the soil and cultivation being precisely alike on each, except as it regarded the application of charcoal. The result was, that on the lots where *fifty* bushels of coal were applied, there were *twenty-five* bushels of wheat obtained, while on those lots where there was no coal applied the crop was only five or six bushels. It will be borne in mind that there was no other manure administered to the crop, and that consequently the fertilizing properties must have been imparted by the *ammonia* which was stored up in the coal.

This experiment was very satisfactory, but not more so than many others which we have witnessed, particularly in the application of charcoal to fruit trees, plants, and garden vegetables; and I have yet to see the first instance where charcoal formed a part of the compost, that vegetation did not grow luxuriantly, producing the increasing and quickening effects described by Mr. Trimble. In fact, it is no unusual circumstance to notice the roots of trees and plants either clasping pieces of charcoal, or piercing them through with their fibres. The best method, where any considerable quantity is to be used, would undoubtedly be to grind the charcoal, and I should prefer that one half at least should be as coarse as Indian corn. As to the amount which may be applied to the acre, I think Mr. Hayward's experience will furnish a good criterion, although I have no doubt a larger quantity than fifty bushels to the acre, for the first dressing, might produce an increase of the crop.

If charcoal is to be applied *alone*, and without manure, the time is not material, except that it should be well incorporated with the soil, either by ploughing in, or harrowing, but not deeply. Mr. Trimble describes his soil as being "generally a strong yellow clay based upon limestone." Charcoal will no doubt prove valuable on these lands, but more so on light soils which allow the salts of manure to leach through; for clay is also a substance which holds securely the volatile portions of manure, and when made fine by the frost or otherwise, is a capital ingredient for the compost heap.

P. S. On recurrence to my file of letters I find Mr. Trimble's, but which, from the circumstance of its arriving just as I was on the point of starting on a journey, was laid aside, and being "out of sight was out of mind." From the character of his land, "*liming*" would not only be a waste, but worse than a waste of time and money, the soil being already sufficiently charged with lime. And here let me drop a word of caution, never to use lime either in conjunction with charcoal or the manure heap, on account of its disengaging the fertilizing gases and sending them off in "thin air." I beg his pardon for the neglect, and fear from the haste with which the above has been written, that it will be of little service to him or to others.

[The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil.

Porcelain Painting. The increase of wealth and the progress of refinement in the New World are indicated by the introduction of the costlier arts. One establishment, that of Woram & Haughwort, in the city of New York, commenced about three years ago in importing china and porcelain ware in a raw or unembellished state, and are here adding the decorations. Skilful artists have been found, after difficulties that untiring perseverance only could overcome, and the business has been prosecuted and gradually extended, until now 180 hands are employed, and yearly sales effected to the amount of $350,000. In the single item of gold consumed in the decorative process, one hundred and fifty dollars is worked up weekly. It is not known that there is any similar establishment of equal magnitude, either in England, Germany, or France and their wares have been given the preference over European, on account of the superior durability of the coloring material.

FARMERS' DWELLINGS.

We need a great improvement in this respect; we need a distinctive *rural style of building*—comfort and convenience combined with neat and simple elegance. Nothing expensive, gaudy or obtrusive, but graceful in form, chaste in ornament, with quiet, neutral colors, sweetly blending with the surrounding green, all breathing an air of peaceful calm repose on which the eye may rest with pleasure. I would gladly enlarge upon this did time permit. The house should not only be sheltered, but adorned with trees—none more beautiful than those of our own forests.

A few choice fruit trees of various kinds, with grapes and smaller fruits which need but little care, with flowing shrubs and ornamental climbers, should be there. None of the adornments of beauty are more graceful or attractive than fragrant and blooming vines around the rustic porch. And let there be a garden, too—it need not be a large one—not the unsightly patch of neglected earth sometimes so miscalled, intended for potatoes and cabbages, but filled with burdock and nettles, but a neatly arranged plat for shrubs and flowers, laid out with taste and kept with care—cultivate a taste for flowers, and teach your children to love them. In doing so, you give them new sources of pleasure—new facilities for enjoyment. And do not deem the time they bestow upon them lost time; it is well bestowed, and will yield a rich return in pure and simple joy, and the cheerful love of home. [Address of T. D. Burral.

Large Sheep. A gentleman of New-York received from England a Christmas present of a quarter of mutton, and he writes to the Courier of that city that he has hung it up for inspection, and to produce emulation in Fulton market. The sheep was of the Cotswold breed of Gloucestershire, was fed in Wiltshire, was 3 years old when killed, and weighed without head or offal, 256 pounds. The shoulder weighed 46 pounds—the quarter received in New York by the Cambria 63 pounds, and it is thought to be the finest mutton ever seen in the United States. There was hanging in Mr. Hiscock's stall, at Quincy market, last week, a sheep weighing 120 pounds, belonging to Harvey D. Parker, which was thought to be equal to any thing ever exhibited there—the fat being several inches in thickness—but the English sheep beats that by a great deal, and our breeders must try again.

Agricultural Productions of Maine, according to the Census returns of 1850, are as follows:—

Acres of Land improved,	3,019,593
Value of Farming Implements and Machinery,	$2,363,517
Value of Live Stock,	$9,831,488
Bushels of Indian Corn,	1,741,715
Bushels of Wheat,	361,900
Pounds of Wool,	1,366,866
Gallons of Wine,	306
Pounds of Butter,	8,488,534
Pounds of Cheese,	2,201,105
Tons of Hay,	794,780
Bushels of Flax-seed,	362
Pounds of Maple Sugar,	86,541
Value of Home-made Manufactures,	510,998

American Genius. Harrison Winans left Baltimore a few years ago a poor boy, but with an improved mind, acquired at a country school, with genius, ambition and enterprise. He worked in Europe to the head of the machinists and engineers, and became a leading contractor on the great railroad between Moscow and Petersburgh, 400 miles long. He has made over $1,000,000. On his return to Paris, he married a talented, amiable and beautiful lady, and will soon build a cage for her, in the shape of a villa, for all kinds of mechanics, and a park of 3 acres beautifully ornamented, where rich and poor may feast their eyes on indigenous plants and rare exotics. He goes again to Russia to fill a contract with the Emperor on public works by which he will bring $500,000 in gold for his *mental* labors.

[Washington Telegraph.

Meat Biscuit. There is a factory now in operation in Texas where the prairie cattle are plenty, excellent and cheap, for the manufacture of Meat Biscuit, by a process invented by Mr. Gail Borden, Jr., and by which all the nutritive properties of five pounds of fresh beef are concentrated in one pound of biscuit. These biscuits obtained the medal at the world's Fair in London the past season, and are found an admirable article for mince pies, soups, puddings, custards, &c. This article begins to attract general attention.

Improvement in Spy Glasses. The London papers, in speaking of works of art in the great Exhibition, mention a newly invented and very powerful small waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known one and a half miles distant. They answer every purpose on the race-course and at the opera house; country scenery and ships are clearly seen at twelve and fourteen miles.

Training Steers. By far the best time to train steers is when they are calves, the first winter. A person can then manage them with ease, and put them under good discipline, and they will never forget it. Let the training be done by a person of discretion, and not allow boys who were never trained themselves to do this by way of a frolic. [Green Mountain Farmer.

Curiosity gratified. As a railroad train was approaching Southboro', on the Boston and Worcester road, after the storm of last week, with a huge plow attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness the operation, took his stand near a large drift, although told of the consequences. When the train had passed, he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plow. Shovels being produced, the curious gentleman was dug out, having with the exception of the crushing of a new hat and clean dickey, escaped injury. He professes to be entirely satisfied with this opportunity of *seeing how it operates*.

He that leads an easy and credulous ear to calumny is either a man of very ill morals, or has no more sense and understanding than a child.

MAINE FARMER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1852.

GOSPEL BANNER AND THE PRIZE CHURN.

Our Reverend and loving friend of the Gospel Banner was delivered last week of two mortal columns of amiable (and Christian!) abuse of our humble self, of Dr. Chadbourne, and also the proprietors of Davis' Self-adjusting Churn. He abuses Dr. Chadbourne for writing the letters he did—accuses him of saying things not true—reiterates his former doubts and assertions about the churn in question ever being in London, and, with a great flourish of trumpets, publishes the following letter from Mr. Riddle:

"BOSTON, January 12, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: While, owing to the multiplicity of business on my hands, I cannot give you, for the present, a full list of American awards, I can set you all right in respect to the Churn.

In the first place Dr. Chadbourne was not a juror of Class No. 9, under which head the Churns came for adjudication.

In the second place, there were only three medals given to Churns in the whole Exhibition, which are as follows:

J. J. Duchene, Belgium; A. D. Lavoisy, France; T. Wilkinson, United Kingdom.

I would also state that Burgess and Key (Englishmen) took a medal for an *improved* American Churn and Turnip Cutter; but *that* has no reference to the parties to which you allude. Yours truly,

EDWARD RIDDLE.

W. A. Drew, Esq."

Mr. Riddle admits that Burgess & Key did take a medal for "*an improved American churn*," but *that* had no reference to the parties to which he (Mr. Drew) alludes. Perhaps it has n't; but we will show presently, from as good a man, that the prize to the "American Improved churn" has particular reference to the parties to whom we allude.

With great exultation, Br. Drew says:

"Now the truth is, Dr. Chadbourne was not *on the Jury*. Mr. Riddle says so. The Jury on Class 9, which sat on these matters, were 'Col. Challoner, B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, A. Hammond, M. B. Holweg, *Zollzverein*; B. P. Johnson, *United States*; Josh. Locke, M. P. F. R. S.; C. Lamson, *United States*; Prof. Hlubeck, *Austria*; W. Miles, M. P.; M. Moll, *France*; Baron M. d'Osten, *Belgium*; P. Pusey, M. P. F. R. S. (Chairman,) Prof. Ran, *Zollzverein*; J. V. Schelley and H. S. Thompson.' It will be seen there is no 'Thos. Chadbourne, *United States*,' on the Jury."

Well, grant for a moment that he was n't on that jury. Was B. P. Johnson, Commissioner from the State of New York, a juryman on that class? Oh, yes: we have published his name in the list above. Very well; then read the following letter, addressed to Dr. Chadbourne, unsolicited, and transmitted to us for publication. Before reading it, we will inform our readers, what most of them probably already know, that Col. B. P. Johnson has for several years been the Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, and is well known in New York, and indeed throughout the Union, for the interest he takes, and the practical knowledge he has in all departments of agricultural science.

"New York State Agricultural Rooms,
Albany, December 27, 1851.

DR. CHADBOURNE—*Dear Sir:* I perceive by a letter of yours, in the 'Maine Farmer,' that some person is in doubt about 'Davis' Self Adjusting Churn' having been on exhibition at the World's Fair. I saw this Churn at the Palace in July, the day it was received, and after examining it, informed Mr. Morey, I think, who called my attention to it, that there was a Churn of the same construction on exhibition in the English Department, which was an American Churn. This Churn was afterwards adjudged a prize medal as an 'Improved American Churn,' but the improvement did not consist, so far as I noticed, in *any alteration of the principle upon which the Churn operated*, and claimed superiority.

It is perhaps not at all surprising that a gentleman passing through the Palace, may not have noticed a particular Churn in the U. S. Department. *This Churn was there* from the time I saw it until I left, the 26th of August.

As I was one of the Jurors in this Class, my attention would much more likely be called to the articles in that Department upon which the Jury were called upon to pass, than a person who had no inducement other than the mere gratification of his curiosity to impress upon his mind the things he saw.

Very respectfully yours,
B. P. JOHNSON, Com'r for N. Y."

In communicating the above letter to us, Messrs. Porter Blanchard & Co. say:

"Is any more 'proof' necessary? We have only mentioned 'the fact' of its having received a prize medal at the World's Fair to show the compliment it received from high authority. The churns would be no better if they had received a dozen medals. We value much higher the award of those practical jurors, farmers and farmers' wives, who shall decide on an actual trial of the churn whether it deserves a gold, silver, or leather medal. We will abide by their decision."

Having disposed of the churn business thus far, we trust we shall be excused if we attend to Brother Drew's particularly amiable thrusts at our humble self.

The head and front of our offending is *in exercising the right of private opinion*, and expressing our belief that the churn aforesaid *was exhibited* at the World's Fair, last summer, in London—that a *prize was awarded* to English applicants for this identical invention, under the name of the "Improved American churn," and for *daring to produce proof* thereof, after he had disputed it, and denied that any such churn was in London, because, forsooth, *he did n't see it!* Alas! presumptuous mortal that we are! We have dared to express our opinion in regard to facts, without the *permission* of the Lord High Commissioner of the State of Maine—of the very man, who, after being, by dint of earnest and wearisome *importunity* on his part, supplied by the partiality of his friends, (though worth thousands) with the means of going to England, loitered by the way till the Fair was nearly closed, in order to go out at the least expense, and in two or three weeks after his arrival, beat a precipitate retreat from London, because "Bacon is fifty cents a pound!"

For this we are "*banned*" by him,

"With candle, bell and book,"

in a bitterness of spirit and imperiousness of style that would do credit to the rancorous prelates of olden time.

Now, as for ourself, the prospect is we shall survive the shock, and we hope and trust in regard to him that this sudden explosion of bile and gas, so long pent up within him, has effectually relieved him of his *borborygmi*. May none of the "abjects" cross his path and bring on a relapse of another of his vituperative spasms.

We commiserate his sufferings during one of these deplorable attacks. Intense agony must have been the cause why a person of his peculiar *disinterestedness* and *singularly sweet affection* for all who disagree with him, should, in his incoherent ravings on this occasion, apply to us, with such self complacency, the refined and classical terms of "humbug" and "humbugged,"—that he should accuse us of trying to "*make black appear white, and to keep his readers as much deceived as he* [Dr. H.] *is—not*,"—that he should pity us for trusting in such "slight evidence" as actually to believe the mist and "fog-banks" that he has conjured up about us, to be "solid land, on which rice and [china tree!] corn may grow in the same field."

Charity, towards our afflicted brother, compels us to refer to this same cause his hallucination that we have been so stupid as to gnaw *one of his facts*, supposing (fool that we are) that it contained some *little nutriment*, when, instead of bread, it turns out to be—not exactly a stone—but "a hard file." From the same cause must arise the fear he expresses, that we have "a relish for the steel."

Expressions like his, used under excitement, from whatever cause it arises, are often ambiguous, but in the present instance, under whichever view our dear, brotherly "child of wrath" means to be understood, we would say to him,—be calm, brother, do thyself no harm. We assure you that, although we have never carried two tongues in one mouth, with one of which we glorified the Mexican war, and with the other, if we didn't beg credentials from the American Peace Society, boasted of being their delegate to the World's Peace Convention, and then never went nigh them, we are, nevertheless, a peace man, and shall neither disgrace our principles nor our manhood by putting *you* to any practical test of our "relish for the steel."

Or if, in the other view of the case, you consider us so venomous as to gnaw *truth* on all sides, rest assured, you dear soul, we are not yet so obtuse, or so great a fool, as to mistake, and bite *you* as an embodiment or least exponent of that divine attribute.

But perhaps we are too fast in addressing our brother as if he were actually "alive and a kicking." It is possible that he has *canonsed* from earth. Certainly, if we should follow out his course of reasoning in regard to the churn, he himself can be no longer among us. For instance, he did not see the churn in the Crystal Palace—therefore it was not there at all. It was not found on the official catalogue—therefore neither that churn nor any like it received the prize. It makes us sorrowful to apply this mode of reasoning to him. Since those "heavy columns" were published in the Banner, we have not seen him in our walks about this great crystal palace of earth, in which we are all exhibiting. Of course, he cannot be in it—he must have stepped out. We have looked over the official catalogue in the Mayor's office, for a list of prizes, the awarding of which was once left to a Jury composed of the good people of this city. His name is not there. If, therefore, according to his own process of reasoning, what we do not see in our great crystal palace, or what we do not find on the official catalogue, has no existence, our brother Drew must be among the departed. We sorrow for the loss of him, but not as one without hope, for true to his instinctive restlessness we shall probably have occasional "mysterious rappings" from him through his usual mediums below——our office.

We deplore the demise of such a minister of the gospel,—so *unaspiring*, except for his own benefit,—so *gentle* and *loving* to all, except those he hated,—so void of *guile* and *duplicity*, except he could profit by them,—so *meek* and *forgiving*, except to his enemies. "Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

This epitaph we'll place on his funereal urn:
Hic *jacet* brother Drew, who died of a patent churn.
"His days were long extended in avaricious hope,
But fortunately ended,—he died without a rope."

BLOW WINDS, AND CRACK YOUR CHEEKS, said old Shakspeare, long time ago. We wish some of the spiritual rappers would ask him what he thinks of such a winter as this, which has been "tooting" ever since November—snowing and then clearing up to snow again, till the earth has a blanket between three and four feet thick.—Last Saturday night we had another storm, which kept up all day Sunday. Sunday evening it cleared off, and the wind springing up, had a fine frolic of it all night, tossing the snow about and packing it down into the tracks in great style. The stages were delayed, the railroad cars couldn't move, and the news didn't come. One worthy stage-driver, Mitchell, started from Winthrop with two horses harnessed tandem to a single sleigh, with the mails, and a minister, a doctor and a lawyer for passengers. All this amount of professional weight couldn't at all times keep the centre of gravity within the base, for he capsized five times in the ten miles,—sometimes piling passengers and cargo into "confusion worse confounded,"—Law Physic and Divinity in one heap together. Fortunately no bones were broken, and all were delivered at the end of the route, in good order and well conditioned.

A CAT IN THE MEAL. Two barrels marked "new corn meal," came into the Depot in this city, by Carpenter's Express, directed to no one. Marshal Jones, happening to be round, thought it looked like a suspicious heap. "It may be meal," said he, "but there can be no harm to examine into it." Accordingly he waited upon the express man, and took the barrels into his own custody. On opening them, each one contained another barrel, surrounded by a little "new corn meal,"—one of them full of rum and the other full of brandy. As they were directed to nobody, nobody has lost anything.

CORRECTIONS. Our correspondent, M. B. Sears, notices two errors in his articles, published in our paper of Jan. 15th, which escaped the vigilance of the proof reader. In his communication, headed "The Snow Drop," he is made to say "The mountains, those inimitable mountains of nature." It should have read, The mountains, those inimitable *monuments* of nature. Mr. Sears also accuses our Devil of wresting the word light from his poetic article, entitled "Life," fifth line of the last verse, thereby not only rendering that line *dark*, but crippling his *feet*, as he says, so that he "limped off the stage in a most unbecoming manner."

DRAMATIC CLUB. The Dramatic Club of this city will give an Exhibition at Winthrop Hall, on Tuesday evening of next week, (Feb. 10.)—The performances will consist, as usual, of declamations and dialogues of a choice and high character. These young Thespians will undoubtedly give a pleasant entertainment, as there is a fair share of dramatic talent among them, and they spare no pains to improve themselves in speaking, and literary knowledge. Just call in, and see the fun.

ROBBED. Two Maine men were robbed in Boston on Saturday night last. Isaac Marshall, of Waterville, was knocked down in Andover street, and robbed of $85. Edmund Winslow, of Camden, reports that he was robbed in Ann street, of $185 in Bank bills, a note for $120, and a silver watch worth $25.

FIREMEN'S BALL. The firemen of this city have made arrangements to have a social Ball at their Hall, on this, Wednesday, evening, Feb. 4th. Messrs. Eri Wills, M. E. Hamlen, and E. G. Brown are the committee of arrangements.—We wish them a happy time of it.

FROM LIBERIA. Gov. Roberts, of Liberia, in a letter dated Nov. 6th, which appears in the New York papers, announces the fact that an attack had been made on Fishtown, the day before, by a native chief, named Grando. He set fire to the village, and killed eight or ten of the settlers. Fishtown is in Bassa Cove, about four miles from Grand Bassa. An expedition had been fitted out to chastise Grando.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

MAHOMETAN AND PAGAN ABSURDITIES.

BY DR. JOHN S. LYNDE.

The object of presenting to the general reader these absurd notions and customs of the eastern world is to inspire a feeling of love and pity to that benighted portion of our race, and raise a spirit of Christian valor and compassion, to induce them to pray, act, and write for their removal; so that it may hereafter be said, "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwelt in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined."

In this communication we shall give to the reader only a few of those absurdities as an illustration of a thousand others, and hereafter we shall give our reasons why they ought to be removed by secular power.

There are *five hundred and eighty-one millions* of Mahometans and Pagans, who walk in darkness and in the land of the shadow of death, and, like the inhabitants of Nineveh, scarcely know, as regards true religion, their right hand from their left. We will illustrate this assertion by examples from authentic sources.

In a kingdom in the island of Sumatra crimes are punished with remarkable rigor, but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls on only the poor. Petty theft is punished by cutting off a finger, hand or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Highway robbers and housebreakers are drowned, and their bodies are exposed a few days on a stake; yet, after all, these people are supposed to be the most flagitious and dishonest people in the East.

In Algiers, when a Jew or Christian slave, or subject, is guilty of murder, or any other capital crime, he is carried without the gates of the city and burnt alive, but the Moors and Arabs are thrown upon hooks that are fixed over the walls, where they sometimes break from one hook to another, and hang in the most exquisite torment for several days.

Many of the inhabitants of Assam go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and even animals that die a natural death.

In another kingdom of Africa, when its warriors have taken as many prisoners as opportunity affords, they drive the captives home like cattle, and if any one becomes enfeebled by age or exhausted by fatigue, so as to linger in their pace, one of the horsemen siezes on the oldest, cuts off his right arm, and uses it as a club to drive on the rest. The natives of Biofar are idolaters, and much addicted to magic. They are zealous in their worship, and sacrifice their children to the devil. In another place, criminals are declared innocent if they make an incision and suck the blood out of their arms. The parents sell their children, husbands their wives, and brothers their sisters.

A city of India was beseiged for several months, by a neighboring tribe. At length the army of the enemy were treacherously introduced into the town, and the people, on the faith of promised amnesty, surrendered themselves prisoners. In violation of this solemn promise, an order was issued to put the principal inhabitants to death, and to cut off the noses and lips of all, even infants, who were not found in their mothers' arms. The order was carried into execution with every mark of horror and cruelty. Many of them put an end to their lives, in despair.

In Dahomey, the palace holds about three thousand women for the use of the king, and on the roof of it are ranged numerous human skulls. When the king orders war, the reason given is, *the house wants thatch*. At his accession to the throne, he walks in blood from his palace to his predecessor's grave. He annually waters the graves of his ancestors with sacrifices of human blood.

There is a barbarous race in Africa who cut their own faces, and turn their upper eyelids outwards to appear terrible to their enemies. They neither give nor take quarter, but eat the flesh of their enemies and drink their blood from cups made of human skulls. When annoyed by rain or thunder, they bend their bows against heaven and curse the skies.

In the code of Gentoo laws, respecting the custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands, it has the following passage:—"It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three *crones* and fifty *lacks* of years, by destiny; if she cannot burn, she must in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity. If she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise, and if she does not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell."

In Java, at the entrance of every village, hangs a frightful image, by which the people swear, and the oath is irrevocable. He is the sovereign arbiter in domestic quarrels. When complaint is made, this terrible peace-maker, in the dark evening, begins his march into the town, making dismal screams as he advances. Jarring families tremble. It is unknown who are the objects to be summoned. He calls for the accused—he hears the charge—he judges—he severely punishes the guilty. The poor wives are commonly the victims.

The Thoriacs of Asia always thirst for human blood. They are resolved to conquer or die.—Neither the bravery nor the number of their adversaries can intimidate them; it is then they swear *to destroy the sun*. They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies.

There is another country in Asia whose people have a notion that if the head of an elephant be rubbed with wine, enriched with a drop or two of human gall, the beast will become more robust, and his owner more courageous. In this ridiculous conceit, the governors sometimes employ desperate fellows, who will go into the forest to hunt men, and the first they meet with they open his belly and stomach while alive, and taking out the gall-bladder, cut off his head to convince the more savage purchaser he has not deceived him. In case the assassin does not perform his engagement in the limited time, he is obliged to kill himself, his wife or child, that his employer may take out the gall of the unhappy victim.

In Madagascar, they take an oath called the oath of blood. The left breast of the person engaging is opened with a razor, from which the other sucks a drop of blood, wishing anathemas on him who shall violate, and blessings on him who shall keep the oath. A barbarous custom has prevailed here of destroying those infants who have any natural defects, or are born on those days they call unlucky.

On the coast of Malabar, the Gentoos, on festival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a wagon, adorned with flowers; on the wheels are several sharp, crooked, iron hooks, on which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces.

In the Thaba, in the centre of the temple of Mecca, is a famous black stone, said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel, in order to the construction of that edifice. The stone, according to their account, was at first of a bright white color, so as even to dazzle the eyes at a distance of four days journey; but it wept so long and so abundantly for the sins of mankind that it became at length opaque, and at last absolutely black. This stone every Mussulman must kiss, or at least touch, every time he goes round it.

For the Maine Farmer.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

On Sunday, the 21st of December, the Rev. John Sawyer, of Garland, who is more than three months in his ninety-seventh year, preached two sermons in the Baptist and Congregationalist meeting house in Exeter, to which the writer of this article was a silent listener, and with whom he had an interview the following evening. The forenoon discourse occupied about forty-five minutes—the afternoon, about thirty-five. They were delivered in a voice audible to every ear. The building, indeed, was not large; but the aged speaker would have sufficiently filled a much larger house. After reading a hymn twice in the forenoon service, and none presenting themselves to sing, the preacher struck up an appropriate air, singing a verse each time alone. The text of both discourses is embraced in verses 21th and 27th, inclusive, of the 7th chapter of Daniel, and in the 12th and the last part of the 11th verse of the 21st chapter of Isaiah. In the forenoon the preacher dwelt on the principal action of the church from the time the Roman Pontiff was invested with supreme power, to the French Revolution, near the close of the last century. In the afternoon, he took the latter part of the text, "Watchman, what of the night?" &c., impressing on the congregation the very weighty duties that are incumbent on Christians and on the world, at the present time.

The intellect of this venerable man is still bright, and his memory good. In passing an evening with him one discovers nothing of dotage or mental childishness. He does not relate things that are long past, as many aged people seem to do, as stories got by rote, and told over from recollecting how they had been told before, but it is evident that the images of what he relates are still vivid in his mind. He is cheerful in conversation, and his remarks are judicious and suited to the occasion. What an age of first hand history can be gathered from a sound and cultivated mind, so mature in years.

Mr. Sawyer graduated at Dartmouth College, in the year 1785, having received the full course of four years. Among his fellow members in College was the virtuous and rigidly correct Caleb Bingham, whose dialogues ridiculed folly and condemned vicious principles—the author of a set of school books, among which were those popular readers, the American Preceptor and Columbian Orator, so suited and amusing to the childhood and youth of by-gone days. Antithesis presents to view another character on this occasion, who was not only in College a part of those four years, but about two years a classmate with Mr. Sawyer—the ingloriously notorious Stephen Burroughs.

In his early childhood, the writer of this article was told of some of the tricks and misdoings of Burroughs, when a youth, (roguery, as they were then called) It was said that Burroughs was then an old man, consequently his youth, when these acts were performed, seemed to the mind of a child, a great many years before; and now, he who heard these stories when a small boy, and then thought B.'s youth was a great while before, full forty years afterwards, in an interview with Mr. Sawyer, finds himself in the presence of one who relates minutely, from personal knowledge, some of the transgressions and follies of that personage, (who shortly after rendered himself an outlaw from New England,) when he was in College, and near that time, with that vividness of recollection which makes it seem as though they occurred but yesterday. Mr. Sawyer can relate many things of *Stephen*, as he was wont to call him, which the autobiographer did not see fit to give to the world.

Mr. Sawyer's class in College included twenty members, and he was the eldest except one. All of them have passed away but himself. But to return from this digression.

Mr. Sawyer reads readily by the help of glasses, and to be heard by him a person of feeble voice is not required to make great effort. But his physical abilities are not so well preserved as his mental, and they have been rendered less so by a fall from his carriage a few years since. By aid of a staff, he walks without difficulty, on a level surface; but to take a seat and rise from it, requires of him unusual exertion. He ascends short steps of himself, and even gets in and out of his carriage alone.

Such a remarkable instance of longevity, where the senses and faculties of the mind are preserved, so as to make life desirable, receives a blessing from a benevolent heart, especially when that life has been incessantly devoted to the cause of education, virtue and religion. G.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

ASSOCIATIONS OF OLD SOUTH DEERFIELD.

This old and pleasant town is located on the west bank of the Connecticut River. Though it has nothing remarkable of its own, that strikes the imagination of the stranger, either in the beauty of its natural, or the sublimity of its artificial decorations, still there are associations connected with it that are full of thrilling interest to the traveller who is familiar with Indian history, or at least that part which relates to the old towns of New England. It will be remembered that but few of the older settlements and towns of Massachusetts escaped the ravages of Indian ferocity in the wars of King Philip, the Indian leader, and their successful chief. Old Deerfield shared largely in those sallies of the Indians.—The town in the summer season is very pleasant, and is something of a resort for the curious lovers of olden times.

The thing which, perhaps, will first attract the eye of a visitor, when he enters the little village of South Deerfield, is the sign of the only inn in the place, on which he will see written in large characters, "BLOODY BROOK HOUSE." This first revives the hidden story of the Bloody Brook massacre. He enters the house, and at the left he will see a large drawing, which represents the original scene from which the brook derives its name. This picture is old and somewhat faded, yet it presents to the imagination a very correct view of the original, if tradition be true. The stranger will naturally inquire for the exact locality of the brook on whose banks such a memorable event transpired, and is directed to the north extremity of the little village by the landlord, who puts himself to much trouble to explain and give all important information. The brook is a small, still stream, which takes its rise in the swamps west and running east finds its way into the majestic Connecticut. Its banks are clean and almost level, inclining a little to the brook.

It was in 1675 that Capt. Lathrop had collected a company of young and brave patriots for the defence of the most important places. They were conveying supplies from the town of Hadley, when, having reached the brook, and being tired by the journey, they all stacked their arms at a short distance from the brook, and went to the banks, climbing the trees for grapes, which hung there in great abundance. Having succeeded in climbing the trees, they were first made sensible of their carelessness and danger by the demoniacal warwhoop, seemingly of ten thousand ferocious savages. One after another fell, mortally wounded, to the ground, till seventy-six out of eighty-four lay dead on the banks of the brook, whose waters are said to have been red with the blood of the slain. There is now a small, plain, marble monument, on the south bank of the brook, on the very spot where they were ambuscaded, raised to the memory of the noble sufferers. On the monument are chiselled the following lines:—"On this ground, Capt. Thomas Lathrop and eighty-four men under his command, including eighteen teamsters from Deerfield, conveying stores from the town of Hadley, were ambuscaded by about 700 Indians, and the Capt. and seventy-four men slain, Sept. 18, 1675, (old style.) The soldiers who fell were described by a cotemporary historian as a choice company of young men, the very flower of the County of Essex, who were not ashamed to speak with the enemy in the gate. And

'Sanguinetto tells you where the dead
Made the earth wet, and turned
The unwilling waters red.'

The grave of the slain is marked by a stone slab, 21 rods south of this monument."

On the mossy slab that covers the grave are these words:—"Grave of Capt. Lathrop and men, slain by the Indians. 1675."

Massachusetts may boast of many graves of this kind. Well may we say of her, "The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every state, from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever."

I was told that, last summer, there was an old house taken down in North Deerfield that was plundered by the Indians the same year that the massacre of Bloody Brook happened, and the women and children carried captives to the western forests, never to return. The door was preserved by the owner as a relic, it having a number of ball holes through it, made by the Indians on the night of the siege. It has been also ascertained, by some one, that there are descendants of the captive women, by the Indians, now living in Canada West. WAKEFIELD.

Belgrade, Dec., 1851.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

OLD PEOPLE IN FAIRFIELD AND BLOOMFIELD.

While on a visit last Third Month in a neighborhood, composed of a part of the town of Fairfield and a part of Bloomfield, to see some of my acquaintances and relations, they gave me the ages of a few people living in that neighborhood, which I thought well of having inserted in thy paper, the Maine Farmer. These persons, they told me, were all living within six miles of each other, and mostly on one road.

Benjamin Bowman,	84 yrs.	10 mos.
Phebe, his wife,	80	6
Zaccheus Bowman,	87	
Elizabeth, his wife,	81	
Elihu Bowman,	93	7
Sarah, his wife,	81	-
Love Coffin, widow of Alpheus,	81	
Widow Elizabeth Varney,	74	
Deborah Barnard,	81	
Sarah Pitts,	79	4
Deborah Emery,	87	5
Hannah Pollard,	81	7
Benjamin Gifford,	78	
Samuel Covel,	88	
Levi Varney,	79	6
Hope Jones,	83	
Rest Allen,	73	
Content Hoxey,	85	
Elizabeth Tibbetts,	90	
David Kendall,	80	
Abigail Kendall,	79	

It was thought by the inhabitants that a like number of persons, so advanced in life, could not be found in any other neighborhood, of equal extent and population, in the State.

JOHN WORTH.

ALIVE AND WOULD BE KICKING. Patrick Downey, of Waldoboro', whose death was reported in our paper, a few weeks since, (copied from an exchange,) writes to us that this is a false report, started by some evil disposed person as an insult. He says, "I am yet alive, and would be *kicking*, if only in the reach of the villain. I am not quite so old as I have been represented—I am but 45." If we knew the rogue, Patrick, we would turn him over to you. A kick from a dead man might mend his morals.

FIRE IN NEW YORK. A destructive fire occurred in New York city, on Wednesday night of last week, destroying about $500,000 worth of property, on Nassau and Liberty streets.—Some of the largest dry goods stores in the city were burnt.

Kossuth arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday evening last.

Our "Jottings in the Aroostook" will be continued next week.

DECISION OF THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE. We find the following in the Boston papers of Wednesday:

"The Supreme Court of the United States have decided the case of the State of Pennsylvania against the Wheeling Bridge Company, in favor of the former. The decree of the Court is, that the bridge shall be removed as a nuisance and an obstruction to the navigation, or be elevated so as to admit of the passage of all classes of steamers."

The Wheeling bridge, thus decided to be a nuisance, by the highest judicial authority of the nation, is a splendid and expensive structure. It is thrown across the Ohio at *one span* of a thousand feet—has no pier to obstruct the navigation—and is 92 feet above low water. It presents no obstruction, and causes no delay whatever, except to *seven* steamboats, whose pipes stand 85 feet high, and which are obliged to lower them in high floods. Hundreds of other boats pass constantly under, without let or hindrance. When the bridge was built, no boat carried a pipe over 64 feet above water; but afterwards boats were built with pipes 20 feet higher.

[Kennebec Journal.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE. The cross actions between Mr. Forrest, the actor, and his wife, for divorce, have been brought to a termination in the Supreme Court at New York, after a prolonged trial of thirty-one days. The result is announced as follows:

Shortly after 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, Jan. 26th, the jury came into Court, and on being asked by the clerk if they had agreed upon their verdict in the Forrest divorce case, the foreman replied that they had, and that it was as follows:

"The jury find that Mr. Forrest is guilty of adultery; that he was a resident of New York, and not of Philadelphia; that Mrs. Forrest is entirely innocent; and that the amount of alimony allowed Mrs. Forrest, shall be $3000 per year."

After the verdict of the jury, an application was made for time for preparation in respect to the questions which have arisen in this case, either by application for a new trial, or by a bill of exceptions.

QUICK WORK. About two months since we noticed the arrival at this city of a gang of thirty men from Maine in the employ of Messrs. Page & Allen, who were then about establishing a shipyard in Portsmouth. Since that time these men have cut on lands, twelve miles from the city, timber sufficient for the frame of a ship of 600 tons, which has been carted to the yard in Portsmouth, properly moulded, and yesterday finished raising. The work, so far as we are capable of judging, has been done in the most substantial and faithful manner, the frame being almost a solid mass of timber, and fastened as securely as copper and iron can make it.

[Norfolk Beacon.

KOSSUTH. The London Daily News says:—A Hamburg newspaper states that the Ottoman Porte has addressed a note to the English government, protesting against the return of Kossuth to England, his liberation being on the express conditions that he should take up his residence in the United States. The re-establishment of friendly relations between the Porte and Austria renders it necessary that the conditions should be strictly fulfilled.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Vacancies filled. Daniel Rogers (free soil) has been elected Representative from Windham in place of Sam'l Hunt (dem.) resigned. Joseph Gould, (dem.) has been elected Representative from Northport, in place of Calvin H. Hale, (whig.) resigned.

For California. It was stated some weeks since that one fourth of the voters of the town of Surry, Maine had gone to California. Nearly one half have now gone, it is said and more are to follow.

Death of Dr. Doane. Dr. A. Sidney Doane, the Quarantine Physician, resident at Staten Island, died Thursday morning 22d ult. His disease was ship-fever, contracted in the course of his official practice. Dr. Doane was a native and formerly a resident of Boston, where his mother yet lives.

Snow in the South. Jacksonville, Fla. was invaded on the 13th ult. by a Northern snow storm, when snow fell to the depth of an inch and a half. The *News* says "there is no record or tradition of such an event in the previous history of East Florida." In some parts of Virginia, the snow was two feet deep, on a level.

Frozen to death. A woman and two children—a boy about six years and a girl about three years old—were found frozen to death, in a snow drift, at St. Louis, 11th ult.

Presidential Candidates. A caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature of Maine, was held on the 23d, which indicated a preference for General Scott for the Presidency, and Ex-Gov. Jones of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency.

Polar Expeditions. The accounts from Europe state that Lieut. Pim, who started to explore the coast of Siberia, in search of Sir John Franklin, has, by the advice of the Russian government, desisted from the undertaking. The Russian authorities of that region expressed their earnest desire to help forward any practical enterprise, but could not countenance this, as from their knowledge of the inhospitable region, they knew if persisted in the adventurers would unavoidably perish.

Singular Accident. A most remarkable railroad accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Lafayette road recently. Two hand-cars were racing, with several men on each; the forward car, in passing a point where a common road crossed the track, was thrown off the rails, and the other came upon it with its full force, killing three men and injuring several others.

Drowned. The Bangor Whig says: "We learn that two men were drowned at the Corporation Mills at North Bangor on the 29th ult. The name of one was Samuel Liunell, and the other we understand was Mr. Stockman. They have both left families to mourn their sudden departure."

Burnt on the Prairie. Mr. Blakely, of Iowa, was lately burnt to death by being caught in a prairie on fire near St. Joseph, Missouri.

Kossuth. Gov. Kossuth has accepted the invitation of the Legislature of Massachusetts to visit that State. He is expected in Boston in February, we believe.

Escaped. The Calais Advertiser says, that Palmer and Cofian, who were in Machias Jail awaiting their trial at the July term, for stealing sheep and firing upon and wounding young Magoon, have broken Jail and gone off.

Senator from Louisiana. J. P. Benjamin, (Whig) was elected on the 26th, by the Louisiana Legislature, to succeed Mr. Downes in the U. S. Senate, after March 4, 1853.

Fire in Springfield. The Hampden House, kept by C. R. White, one of the largest Hotels in Western Massachusetts, was entirely destroyed by fire, in Springfield, night of 26th.

Disturbance in School. The Hallowell Gazette says that Mr. Orrin Emerson of Chelsea, in this county, has been arraigned before Justice Baker of Hallowell for assaulting the teacher of a school near Togus Mills, driving him out of doors and breaking up the school. The teacher had been chastising Emerson's children. He was held to answer at the District Court in the sum of $100.

Narrow Escape. The Lewiston Journal says:—A careless individual, yesterday afternoon, jumped on the cars while in motion, lost his hold, fell under the car, and was dragged twelve or fifteen rods. He was finally got on board without material injury.

A sad sleigh-ride. On Monday night, Jan. 19th, at a sleigh ride in Baltimore, one of the company, a young lady only 17 years of age, froze to death! So quiet was the change, that it was not perceived until the party arrived home.

Liquor Law in Rhode Island. A despatch from Providence, dated on Friday last, states that the Maine Liquor Law, which had been under discussion in the House since Wednesday was defeated that evening—yeas 31, nays 37. A new bill was to be offered on Monday.

The German Press. The Kolnische Keitung, a German paper, has been fined fifty thalers for publishing one of Elihu Burritt's "Olive Leaves" against Military Pomp; it was ruled to come within the statute against "turning the measures of the government into contempt."

Large sheep. Leonard Stearns, of Conway, Mass., has sent to the Boston market two twin sheep, one weighing 214, and the other 190 pounds, after they were dressed.

Fertility of the Isthmus. A passenger from California, who came across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, says the soil on the route is very rich, and produces the largest sugar cane he has ever seen, either in Louisiana or the West India islands. He brought on a stock of cane as a sample, which was five inches in diameter and twenty-four feet long.

Fatal Accident. Mr. Wm. Eddy of Corinth quite an aged gentleman, fell from a beam in his barn last Thursday, breaking several bones, and receiving injuries which caused his death shortly after.

Prize Essay on Croup. The premium of Fifty Dollars, offered by a gentlemen of Boston, through the "Boston Society for Medical observation," for the best practical treatise on Croup and its treatment, has been awarded to Dr. Henry G. Clark, City Physician.

The Smelt Trade. The Boston Traveller states that a gentleman has sent to New York, by express, during the past four days, *five tons* of smelts. They sell at from 80 to 120 dollars per ton. They were caught in nets in Maine.

New York Crystal Palace. The Common Council of New York have granted to Mr. Riddle the use of Reservoir Square for a term of five years, at the annual rent of *one dollar*. Funds have also been appropriated for flagging the square; and to maintain a sufficient constabulary police during the period of the exhibition.

Education in New Jersey. The moneys appropriated for school purposes in New Jersey, in 1851, were $250,850 51, an increase of $152,578 over the preceding year.

Respite—Execution. Governor Hunt has respited Otto Grunzig for four weeks in consequence of a confession by his mistress, wherein she charges herself of being the cause of the death of Grunzig's wife. Lawrance Rielly, the murderer of his wife and mother-in-law, was executed on Friday last at Williamsburg. He appeared resigned to his fate.

A Jew in the United States Senate. The New York Tribune says that Mr. Benjamin, the newly elected Senator from Louisana, is of Jewish descent, and himself a Jew.

Ole Bull. The great Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, arrived at New York on Friday evening, in the steamer Asia.

Intervention. Both Houses of the Legislature of New Jersey, have passed resolutions of sympathy with the cause of Hungary, protesting against the intervention of Russia and inviting Kossuth to Trenton.

"Slow Coach." A railway train from Batavia to Buffalo on Wednesday, was 22 hours making the journey, 43 miles, with 6 engines. The snow was drifted "mountains high."

Accuracy of the "Times." The London Times, in referring to the debates on Kossuth, in our Congress, mentions Mr. Toombs, of Grenada! (Georgia) and Mr. Hale of New Holland! (New Hampshire) as making certain propositions.

Execution. Hiram Knickerbocker was executed in the county prison yard, at Buffalo, of Friday last. About 100 persons were present. He persisted in his innocence on the scaffold of the murder of Hearkness by intent, and said if the Governor knew the circumstances he would have pardoned him. He made a confession to Rev. Mr. Robie, which will be published.

Drowned. An Irish girl named Kelley, was drowned on Tuesday morning, while in the act of attempting to cross Charles River, near Newton Falls. Upon the Coroner's inquest, holden upon a view of the body, it appears that she fell through a small hole in the ice less than two feet square, which had been cut for the purpose of dipping out water.

For California. Upwards of forty persons have left Calais within a fortnight, for California.

HORRID AFFAIR. On the 30th of December last, a colored girl, living in the family of Joseph C. Miller, Chester Co., Pa., was forcibly seized by Thomas McCreary, and an accomplice, from Maryland, and conveyed to Baltimore, on the pretence that she was an escaped slave from that city. That it was a most outrageous case of kidnapping was known to more than twenty of the most respectable citizens of the neighborhood, who had known her for years. Mr. Miller, taking several of his neighbors with him, immediately followed the kidnappers to Baltimore, where he instituted legal proceedings against McCreary, and had him bound over for examination. After this, Miller procured his ticket, and with his friends took his seat in the railroad car to start for home. He went out on the platform

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Prometheus from San Juan, arrived at New York, on Friday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., with San Francisco dates to Jan. 15th.

The San Francisco Picayune, of Jan. 15th, thus notices the political troubles at California and Oregon, mining news, &c.

We are all at sea on the Pacific side of the world; all in a state of uncertainty and confusion; nothing fixed, nothing firm, and by all appearances not likely to be for a long time to come.

No one can tell who is Governor of California, who is Mayor of San Francisco, where the seat of government is—at San Jose or at Valejo—what set of claimants has the best right to upwards of half a dozen contested seats in the next Legislature, what party has the best title to the Municipal Government of San Francisco, and whether New York or the chivalry have the controlling power over the Democracy.

With regard to the Mayoralty, a majority of the Supreme Court, to the astonishment of the legal profession, and the citizens generally, have lately decided that Dr. Harris was the Mayor of San Francisco since September last, although Capt. Brenham has been acting in that capacity.

In the city of San Francisco we have now two sets of civic rulers in full blast, and the gentlemen elected in September were sworn in on Monday last, the 29th ult. by Mayor Harris, and they held their first meeting on the same evening.

In Oregon, the seat of government is a subject for speculation. No one knows where it is to be—the Legislature and the Supreme Court are divided upon it, the former holding it to be Salem, and the latter at Oregon City. Both of these branches are also divided among themselves upon the point.

A majority of the Legislature are now in session at Salem, and a minority in Oregon city. Of the minority the Spectator amusingly says that Columbus Lancaster, Esq. of the Council remains in this city and continues to meet at the Library rooms and adjourns from day to day. Four members of tha House, Messrs. White, Mottock, Kinny and Broomfield, also meet and adjourn daily, although the latter have not the Legislature on their side, whom they call nullifiers.

They have the law—Judges Strong and Nelson, of the Supreme Court, opposing, while the other Judge sustains the action of the Assembly.

For the last ten days the rain has fallen every day and night, and we have had two or three very severe southeastern gales, accompanied on one or two occasions with hail, thunder and lightning. Two or three slight shocks of an earthquake, which lasted for a few seconds, have been felt in San Francisco.

The news from the mines is encouraging, the the yield in the placer diggings being very bountiful.

Since the rain set in, the survey of the railroad from San Francisco to San Jose has been completed. Its total cost is estimated at $1,539,126.17.

The Indian war in the Southern counties of California has terminated. It turned out to be merely one of those periodical predatory incursions, and is said to have been provoked by an illegal attempt by the Sheriff of San Diego to seize Indian cattle in payment of State taxes, as well as by cruel treatment by evil disposed white persons.

Capt. Waterman, James Douglass, and Alexander Cahill, of the ship Challenge, were indicted on the 18th Dec. by the Grand Jury, for cruel treatment of the seamen on her passage from New York to San Francisco, Capt. Waterman was tried on the 23, for an assault on Berkinshaw, but the jury could not agree—8 were for conviction and 4 for acquittal. On a trial on the second indictment for assault he was found guilty.

Since our last semi-monthly review of the mines a brighter day has dawned upon our mountain population, and dispelled the fear that prevailed twenty days ago, of a dry winter. The rains have fallen copiously throughout the State, and thousands, who had been working for many months upon the stimulus of hope, are now reaping rich return for their toil.

Though the commencement of the rain was nearly a month later than usual, we have no doubt, from present appearances, that sufficient water will fall during the next three months to enable miners to wash all the earth they have prepared in anticipation, and afford profitable employment to all in the ravines until the rivers recede in the spring.

Communication with most of the mines was interrupted, and consequently, comparatively little gold was arriving at San Francisco, but accounts from the mines are decidedly favorable.

Three shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the 27th.

There had been a great freshet on the Yuba river, which rose 14 feet in 54 hours. Some damage was done, and a few lives lost.

Sacramento river is much swollen by the rains.

DEATHS. At San Francisco, James Sedgley of Maine; Hiram H. Hall of Vermont; Charles M. Harris of Maine; John Wheaton of Massachusetts; Wm. Cursey of Boston; Thomas Sage of do.; J. A. Toothaker of Maine; Benj. Terrell of Massachusetts; Benjamin Nichols of do.

On bark Undine, from Panama to San Francisco, Mr. Holman of Maine.

Wm. French, a native of Vermont, and engaged in extensive mercantile business at Honolulu, died at Hawaii, Nov. 25.

Wm. Sherman, a native of Freeport, Me., was murdered while on his way up the Yuba river.

A man named Woodruff was murdered at Calaveras, by a companion named Brown.

Died at San Francisco, Perry Kingman of Rhode Island, Thomas Waters of Bangor, Wm. Grant of Nass.

HUNGARY. Dr. Baird has recently addressed the Free Scotch Assembly at Edinburgh, when he said of Hungary: "It is enough to break one's heart, to see the state of things there; the grinding and overwhelming oppression interfering even with daily avocations. One is not allowed to go five miles to market, without a passport. Yet the church of Christ is not destroyed. There are three and a half millions that belong to the Protestant churches. And there are two thousand eight hundred and three Protestant churches that are self-sustained; and schools are attached to each church. Truth is also looking up in Hungary. The number of faithful ministers is greater now than it was twenty years ago. Five hundred missionaries, besides the pastors, are employed in spreading the truth. Within the last twenty months, twenty-two thousand Bibles have been distributed there, and four thousand of them among the Jews."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. On Wednesday afternoon 21st ult., Mr. Arnold W. Brown, son of Dr. J. B. Brown, of Boston, was instantly killed at Newton Lower Falls rail station. As he was passing along the viaduct on the railroad, he was caught between the ears and the railing of the bridge, and was thrown from the latter by the passing train, which struck him down, and deprived him instantly of life. He was, says the Boston Courier, a member of the Theological Institution at Andover, and gave promise of great excellence in his profession.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. On Friday, 9th ult., Mr. William Chase, of North-Berwick, was almost instantly killed while driving a team with a load of logs to mill. After passing another team, it is supposed that in attempting to bring his cattle into the road again, his feet slipped and he fell beneath the sled with one of his legs under the side, and in this condition with his body buried in the snow he was dragged several rods. He was found soon after by his sons, with his bones broken and horribly mangled, and taken up and conveyed to the nearest house, but life was extinct. He was about 45 years of age.

[Dover Enquirer.

SOUTHERN FAIR. A meeting was held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 18th ult., to make arrangements for establishing a great South and South-West Agricultural and Mechanic Exhibition and Fair of all human enterprise, upon a large and magnificent scale to take place in March, 1853, in the city of New Orleans, and to be followed by annual exhibitions in the cities of Mobile, Natchez and other cities in the South.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE. Mr. Fish gave notice that the delegation of the county of Penobscot had made choice of Mr. Pipper, as their member upon the Senatorial apportionment committee.

Finally passed—Act to amend the 94th chapter of the Revised Statutes; resolve in favor of Benj. Chadbourne; act additional to an act to incorporate the board of education of the M. E. Church; to amend 13th chapter of Revised Statutes.

HOUSE. Mr. Hancock of Bangor presented the petition of Ezra Munter, et als., for an investigation into the affairs of the Insane Hospital, with an accompanying letter. He called for the reading of the letter. He said the petitioners were persons of high character and standing. He wished that the House might have all the information, and then act as it may be deemed proper, as to the appointment of a select committee.

The reading was opposed by Messrs. Carter of Portland and Buzzell of Limerick, on the ground that the House is not the proper place for this investigation but that it should be referred to a committee.

After an animated debate in which several members participated, the letter and petition were laid on the table.

Finally passed—Bill to amend the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes; to amend the 94th chapter of the Revised Statutes; resolve in favor of Benj. Chadbourne; bill additional respecting the board of education of the Maine Conference of the M. E. Church.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE. Mr. Neal introduced the following order:—

Ordered, That the committee on banks and banking be directed to inquire into the expediency of making it the duty of cashiers of savings banks, to make returns to the assessors of every town, in which any depositor of money in such bank, may reside, of the names of the depositors resident in such town, with the amount of deposite made by each. Adopted.

Mr. Walker presented a bill apportioning the State for the choice of Representatives to Congress. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield, it was ordered, That the committee on the militia be directed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the militia laws of this State.

Finally passed—An act to renew and continue in force an act incorporating the Ocean Insurance company.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Hancock, the committee on the Insane Hospital was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law prohibiting any regulation in the Hospital, which prevents the friends of any of the inmates (especially such as placed them there) from seeing them, or taking them away when such friends desire so to do.

Mr. Smith of Calais, called up the bill additional to chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, (to suppress gambling.) Laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Governor, communicating the resignation of Major General Hersey of the 9th Division.

Finally passed—Bills to incorporate the relief association of the Portland fire department; in relation to bonds issued by railroad corporations; act additional to an act to incorporate the board of education of the M. E. Church; to amend 13th chapter of Revised Statutes.

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WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE. Mr. Neal introduced the following order:—

Ordered, That the committee on banks and banking be directed to inquire into the expediency of making it the duty of cashiers of savings banks, to make returns to the assessors of every town, in which any depositor of money in such bank, may reside, of the names of the depositors resident in such town, with the amount of deposite made by each. Adopted.

Mr. Walker presented a bill apportioning the State for the choice of Representatives to Congress. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield, it was ordered, That the committee on the militia be directed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the militia laws of this State.

Finally passed—An act to renew and continue in force an act incorporating the Ocean Insurance company.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Hancock, the committee on the Insane Hospital was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law prohibiting any regulation in the Hospital, which prevents the friends of any of the inmates (especially such as placed them there) from seeing them, or taking them away when such friends desire so to do.

Mr. Smith of Calais, called up the bill additional to chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, (to suppress gambling.) Laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Governor, communicating the resignation of Major General Hersey of the 9th Division.

Finally passed—Bills to incorporate the relief association of the Portland fire department; in relation to bonds issued by railroad corporations; act additional to an act to incorporate the board of education of the M. E. Church; to amend 13th chapter of Revised Statutes.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE. The bill "providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress," introduced yesterday by Mr. Walker, was taken up. A motion to print was negatived. The bill was finally referred to a joint select committee, to be selected by the delegations from each county.

Finally passed—An act in relation to bonds issued by railroad corporations; an act to incorporate the relief association of the Portland fire department.

Mr. Bell presented the petition of A. S. Patten and 74 others for a convention to revise the constitution of the State, and on his motion it was referred to a joint special committee.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Boynton of Wiscasset, the committee on the judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that no State or county officer, or officer whose salary is regulated by the State, shall have his compensation increased during his continuance in office.

On motion of Mr. Foster of East Machias, the same committee was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in case of real estate forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Carlton of Whitefield moved that the House take up the bill additional to chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, (relating to gambling,) which was agreed to, 50 to 31.

The bill was debated at considerable length, and then laid on the table.

Mr. Heath of Monmouth, by leave, introduced a bill to provide against loss by persons insured by foreign mutual fire insurance companies, which was referred.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE. The following persons were selected members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, to whom was referred the Congressional apportionment bill:—

Titcomb of York, Mann of Cumberland, Walker of Oxford, Carlton of Lincoln, Mitchell of Franklin, Garland of Kennebec, Bell of Piscataquis, Lancaster of Waldo, Brown of Hancock, Fowler of Washington, Cary of Aroostook, Boynton of Penobscot, Leavitt of Somerset.

Mr. Bell, from the committee on the judiciary, reported that the bill to repeal chapter 37 of the public laws of 1843, ought not to pass; on petition of Wm. Page et als. that a law may be passed regulating the location of town buildings, leave to withdraw; of Samuel Adams for incorporation of Hancock mutual insurance company, leave to bring in a bill. Severally accepted.

HOUSE. The bill to apportion the State for Representatives to Congress was under discussion during the greater part of the day's session, but without coming to any definite action.

Abraham Sanborn was elected Major General of the 9th division, on the part of the House.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

SENATE. The President announced Messrs. Bell of Piscataquis, Cary of Aroostook, and Adams of York, as the committee on the part of the Senate on the petition of A. S. Patten et als. for a convention to revise the constitution of the State.

The Senate balloted for Major General in the 9th division, and made choice of Gustavus G. Cushman. A message was sent to the House giving information of the fact.

A message was subsequently received from the House informing the Senate that the House had concurred in the election of Gustavus G. Cushman as Major General of the 9th division.

Finally passed—Act to incorporate the Calais steamboat company.

HOUSE. The order under consideration at the adjournment, for the selection of a committee to apportion the State for the election of Representatives to Congress, came up, the question being upon amending so as to have the committee appointed by the speaker. The amendment was adopted.

The speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House:—

Messrs. Ludden of Turner, Walker of Rumford, Smith of Calais, Talbot of Lubec, Dennett of York, Boothby of Saco, Merrill of Falmouth, Hall of Gray, Farley of Newcastle, Tolman of Rockland, Small of Wayne, Morton of Augusta, Young of Camden, Smart of Troy, Emerson of Orland, Parker of Mt. Desert, Cochran of Corinth, Hancock of Corinth, White of Corinth, Hancock of Bangor, Webster of Norridgewock, White of Skowhegan.

Mr. Quimby of Westbrook, from the committee on the judiciary, reported legislation inexpedient on order respecting the salaries of State and county officers. Accepted.

Mr. Holmes of Winthrop presented the petition of Mark Tratton et als. for aid in the construction of a canal and locks around Aroostook Falls, and on motion it was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Petition of A. S. Patten et als. for a convention to revise the State constitution was received from the Senate, referred to a select committee, and the House joined Messrs. Chapman of Biddeford, Ludden of Turner, Sanborn of Bangor, Tabor of Houlton, Richardson of Eastport, Noyes of Jay, and Hanson of Gorham.

Mr. Ludden of Turner, from the committee on banks and banking, reported legislation inexpedient on order requiring savings banks to make returns to assessors of towns. Accepted.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

SENATE. Mr. Piper from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported legislation inexpedient on the order enquiring into the expediency of admitting the Indians residing in this State to the rights of citizenship—leave to withdraw on petition of Atteau Orson that the interest arising from the sale of Indian township be divided.

Finally Passed—Act to incorporate the Cumberland Brick Manufacturing Co.

HOUSE. The clerk being absent, detained by the storm, Alanson B. Farwell, was elected clerk pro tem, on motion of Mr. Sanborn of Bangor.

A communication was received from the Treasurer enclosing certain information in compliance with an order of the House passed 13th inst. One thousand copies of the communication, together with the tables of expenses and estimates, were ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Smith of Calais.

Bill to incorporate the Lewiston Falls Bank and Savings Institution was debated by Messrs. Smith and Chapman in favor and by Mr. Talbot in opposition.

Papers to be engrossed—Bill, to incorporate the Winthrop and Readfield Bank (with $50,000 capital.)

Finally passed—Bill to incorporate the Cumberland Brick Manufacturing Co.

FIRE. On Wednesday night, Jan. 21st, a fire broke out in Mr. H. C. Thayer's carriage shop, on the west side of the river. The alarm was given about midnight—too late to save the building. Two buildings, carriage and paint shops, were entirely consumed. Loss about $2000; insured in the New England Company, Concord, N. H., for $1200. [Lewiston Falls Journal.

FIRE. On Saturday last, the saw mills, grist mill, lath and shingle machines on the old Bangor road, and principally owned by Charles Bonney, were consumed by fire. A number of individuals lose by this fire. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $2000—no insurance.

[Ellsworth Herald.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE. After the introduction of numerous petitions, Mr. Hale submitted two for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Laid on the table without being read.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Gwin, from Jonas C. Levy, proposing to carry the mail from New York to San Francisco, through in twenty days, semi-monthly, for $175,000 per annum. His plan is to open communication from Vera Cruz to Acapulco on the Pacific.

The discussion on the Iowa Railroad bill was resumed.

Mr. Underwood replied in detail to Mr. Douglas, and concluded by submitting an amendment, proposing a distribution of public lands to the older States, amounting altogether to about 14,000,000 acres, and advocated the same.

HOUSE. Mr. Fuller of Maine offered a resolution calling on the heads of departments to report what claims have been presented since March 4th 1849, the allowed principal and interest, who acted as agents, the persons who received the money, and who were interested. Adopted.

Mr. Gorman reported a resolution from the committee on printing, in favor of contracting with Donaldson & Armstrong, publishers of the "Union," for the census printing and binding.

Mr. Evans opposed the resolution. The object of it was to force Congress to abandon the contract system and return to the former corrupt method. He moved an amendment, that the printing be given to the lowest bidder, and that the government furnish the paper. The matter was not decided.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE. Mr. Hale offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of making all appointments in the navy limited as to time. Mr. Badger submitted an amendment to the bill for a navy yard at San Francisco. Ordered to be printed.

The spoliation bill was made the special order for the third Monday of February.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Iowa land bill.

HOUSE. The House was occupied throughout the day in a debate on the census printing.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE. Mr. Cass presented resolutions passed at a meeting in Detroit, in favor of the intercession of the United States with the British government, for the liberation of the Irish exiles.

Mr. Hale spoke in favor of the resolutions. He alluded with much emotion to the fact that his mother, now many years dead, was the only child of an Irish exile named O'Brien, and so long as Irish blood flowed in his veins, no considerations either personal or political, would prevent him from discharging every obligation of respect to the memory of his mother. If he was ever reckless as to consequences, it was when the appeal was made to his heart in behalf of the Irish exiles.

Mr. Butler remarked that a proper application to the Queen on the ground of mercy, might procure their pardon—while he was confident that the object could not be accomplished by any political attacks. He desired that the Senate would appoint some day for the consideration of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Cass as it was his wish to speak upon them at length. It was also his intention to modify the resolutions, so as to obviate their diplomatic character, and while indirectly accomplishing the object in view, he would aim to preserve the dignity of the government, and at the same time, give no reasonable cause of offence to the British government.

The compromise resolutions were taken up and debated, and the further consideration of them was postponed.

HOUSE. The House went into committee of the whole on the Mexican indemnity bill.

The question being taken on Mr. Marshall's amendment to the indemnity bill, to pay the instalment in a manner and at a time most acceptable to Mexico, it was rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Johnson's amendment, that it be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury under the supervision of the President, that was also rejected.

Mr. Disney of Ohio moved an amendment to pay the instalments conformably to the request of the Mexican government. He arraigned the administration for a disregard of the interests of the country.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE. Mr. Hamlin reported a bill appropriating $5000 for the light house on the Florida coast, and asked the immediate consideration of the same, which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Shields submitted a substitute for the resolutions in favor of securing the liberation of the Irish exiles, which, with the resolutions, was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The resolution for the publication of debates was passed.

The consideration of Foote's compromise resolution was then resumed.

HOUSE. The speaker announced, as unfinished business, the bill for the relief of the Cuban prisoners.

After an amendment was adopted, that the bill be not construed in favor of intervention, the bill was finally passed, 147 to 22.

Mr. Walsh of Maryland reported a bill for the benefit of the Carmelite Nunnery at Baltimore, which was passed.

Several other bills were reported and referred.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE. Mr. Bradbury offered a resolution that the committee on commerce inquire whether any legislation was necessary to prevent abuses of passengers in steamboats, and transporting passengers between the Atlantic cities and California. Mr. Bradbury said that he had been requested to call attention to the gross abuse of passengers on board of those steamers, and it was represented that they took a much larger number than they could accommodate consistent with safety; that the food was deficient in quantity and quality, and the treatment was such that large numbers lost their lives in consequence. He believed that an investigation would show a parallel only in the horrors of a middle passage in the African slave trade.

Mr. Gwin was glad that the subject was brought up, and he hoped the Senate would thoroughly investigate the subject and pass a bill imposing the severest penalties on all offenders. No doubt that a large number of lives were lost by these abuses. The resolution was finally adopted.

The Senate then took up the private calendar, and after considerable debate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE. Mr. Robinson submitted a report from the committee on roads and canals. The bill to set apart and sell to Mr. Asa Whitney a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from Michigan, on the Mississippi, to the Pacific, was referred to the committee of the whole.

Bills were reported for the improvement of the Arkansas, Ohio and Missouri rivers. Also for the Des-moines rapids.

Mr. Stanton, from the committee on public buildings, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase Winder's building for the use of his department. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole. Adjourned to Monday.

ONE PROFESSION UNREPRESENTED IN STATE PRISON. At the recent celebration of Franklin's Birth-Day in New York, Mr. Bigelow (who is connected with the Evening Post) stated that he had once been an Inspector of State's Prisons, and that during all his connection with the Prison at Sing Sing—more than twenty years—there had never been a single practical printer within its walls—indeed, he had been assured that a printer had never been sent to Sing Sing since it was built, notwithstanding every other trade and profession, from clergymen and lawyers down to carpenters and shoemakers, was represented.

[Boston Traveller.

FIRE. The millinery shop of Mrs Hunter, on Main Street, opposite Boutelle Block, was discovered to be on fire early on Saturday evening. By the prompt efforts of those who first reached the spot, the fire was soon extinguished, but not till the goods were damaged to the amount of six hundred dollars—which was covered by insurance.

[Waterville Mail.

UTAH. It is said that soon as spring opens the President will supersede Gov. Brigham Young by a competent and vigorous man. A military post will be established at Salt Lake city, and the Judges will go back with instructions to enforce the common law in respect to a plurality of wives and other points of morality, in which the practice of the Mormons conflicts with that code and with public polity.

THE COLONIAL RAILWAYS. A despatch has been received from Halifax, which says that advices have been received from the Home Government, to the effect that no pecuniary aid will be given by the Government towards constructing the Halifax and Portland Railway, as a distinct undertaking from the Halifax and Quebec road. The speedy success of the road to Portland, therefore, will depend in no small degree upon the action of New Brunswick in regard to the Halifax and Quebec enterprise.

SNOW AT MOOSE HEAD LAKE. Major Norcross informs the Bangor Democrat that there are four feet of snow on a level at Moose Head Lake, and that the snow between Bangor and that point is piled up in the road fifteen feet deep in some places, and for miles it lays even with the tops of the fence posts.

LIQUOR SEIZURE. On Wednesday, Jan. 28th, Marshal Jones made a seizure of about three gallons of liquor of a bad description on the premises of C. M. Black, in the eastern part of the city. On trial before Judge Fuller, no act of sale was proved, but the rum and drinking implements warranted a fine of $28,29. Black thought the business not a paying one. [Journal.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	5 00 @ 7 00	Round Hogs,	6 75 @ 8 25
Beans,	1 00 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 @ 11
Corn,	80 @ 85	Dried Apples,	4 @ 5
Oats,	37 @ 40	Cooking do.	25 @ 30
Seed Wheat,	1 75 @ 2 00	Winter do.	50 @ 50
Rye,	80 @ 85	New Potatoes,	40 @ 50
Butter,	12 @ 15	Clover Seed,	10 @ 11
Lard,	10 @ 12	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 00
Cheese,	6 @ 8	H. Grass,	2 75 @ 3 25
Mutton,	4 @ 5	Red Top,	75 @ 80
Chickens,	8 @ 10	Hay, loose,	7 00 @ 8 00
Geese,	6 @ 8	Lime,	00 @ 1 00
Eggs,	14 @ 17	Fleece Wool	30 @ 33
Corn Meal,	80 @ 85	Pulled do.	30 @ 35
Rye Meal,	87 @ 90	Woolskins,	50 @ 1 00

BRIGHTON MARKET, January 29.

At Market, 1025 Cattle, 2850 Sheep and Lambs, and 220 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, $6 50; first quality, $5 75 @ $6 25; second, $5 00 @ $5 75; third, $4 25 @ $5 00.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $23 to $45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sales from $2 75 to $3 75. Extra lots, $4 00 @ $5 75.

SWINE.—At retail, from 5 to 6½c.

BOSTON MARKET, February 2.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, common brands, $4 50 @ $4 75; fancy brands, $4 75 @ $4 87½; Ohio and Michigan, $4 50 @ $4 62½; St. Louis, $4 25 @ $4 37½.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 71 @ 72c; white, 68 @ 69c. Northern Oats, 41 @ 42. Rye, 75c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country Hay, per 100 lbs., 75 @ 80c. Screwed Hay, per cargo per ton, $10 00 @ $11 00; at retail, per hundred, 70 @ 80c.

The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 25, 1849.

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments there is none in which we have more confidence than 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.' We regard it as one of Nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

The following is from a very respectable source:

Boston, Nov. 27, 1848.—Mr. S. W. Foote—Dear Sir: Although averse to having my name made public in the newspapers, I make this unsolicited statement, and you are at liberty to make use of it as you may please. In the fall of 1847, I took a violent cold, which brought on a severe cough that lasted through the winter and spring, and caused me to raise blood and phlegm continually, day and night, which greatly reduced me in flesh and strength; I tried several kinds of medicine, with little or no effect; I had become feeble and emaciated, and began to despair of ever getting relief, when by the advice of my friends I was induced to try Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam, and after having taken five bottles I found myself nearly or quite well, and to this stone, I think I owe present existence. I shall be happy to give further information to any one who will call on me.

Respectfully yours, WM. WHEELER, Grocer.
Harrison Avenue, rear 730 Washington street. 6

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFFIN, DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell. Sold also by Druggists and Agents throughout the State. 52

From South America.

The following letter will show that Earthquakes and Civil Wars are not all the calamities they have to provide against in that quarter of the world. Diseases incidental to our own climate, also find their way there, as will be seen by the remedy they seek for protection.

TO DR. J. C. AYER, &c.

Valparaiso, Chili, S. A., July 20, 1848.—Dear Sir: We have the pleasure to re; ort on your shipment of CHERRY PECTORAL to our house, the whole quantity sold, and a pressing demand for more, which must await the arrival of further supplies. Its success in curing diseases of the lungs, and its consequent notoriety, has excelled any medicine ever used in this country. Most of our remedies here are imported from England, and some of them are rich and valuable; but no product of medical skill, from that or any other quarter, has ever won so fully the confidence of our population as this beautiful preparation of yours.

The article has attracted particular attention among our most distinguished citizens, from the fact that General Bulnes, President of the Republic, and the highest officer in the State, was cured of a severe and dangerous affection of the lungs by its use. He allows us to send his name, and wishes to add the acknowledgments of gratitude for his relief. We have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
CARLOS ALVAREZ & Co.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In Livermore, January 18, by Elder David Nutter, Mr. HARRISON G. O. MOWER of Turner, to Miss DELORA SYLVESTER.

In Lewiston, January 1st, by Rev. J. T. Bartlett, Mr. WM. HEDGEWOOD to Miss A. M. WHARFF.

In Bath, Mr. AUGUSTUS N. COWAN to Miss MARTHA J. CHAPMAN.

In Paris, Mr. LEANDER S. SWAN to Miss HARRIET A. DECOSTER.

In Waterford, ANDREW L. E. NASH, M. D., of Sweden, to Miss REBECCA STONE.

In Turner, Mr. CHARLES R. JORDAN to Miss DEBORAH BONNEY.

In Biddeford, Mr. PAUL HUSSEY to Miss OLIVE W. HALEY.

In Kennebunk, Mr. WARWICK GOOCH to Miss MARY H. WENTWORTH.

In Dover, N. H., Mr. CHARLES HAINS of Biddeford, to Miss FRANCES HAYES of North Yarmouth.

In East Eddington, Mr. GEO. W. FOWLER of Saco, to Miss MARY RICH.

In Fremont, Capt. WM. HERRICK to Miss SOPHRONIA ROBBINS; Mr. SAMUEL ROBBINS to Miss ELIZABETH ROBBINS.

In Machias, EDMUND PEARSON, JR., Esq., to Miss LAURA U. PERRIMAN.

In Milford, Mr. AMOS SMITH, 2d, of Bradley, to Miss MELISSA A. DUDLEY.

In Oldtown, Mr. ISAAC M. HOBART to Miss OLIVE B. FRENCH.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the mansion shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, January 28th, MELINTHA B. TURNER, daughter of Charles Turner, aged 18.

In Freeport, January 25th, Mrs. SABRINA M. SCRIBNER, daughter of Isaac J. and Rachel Thompson of Unity, aged 19 years and 10 mos. [Portland papers please copy.]

In Leeds, LUTHER RAMSDELL, aged 63; WILLIAM MOULTON, aged 83.

In Turner, Widow THIRSEY BEALS, aged about 80.

In Belgrade, December 27th, Widow SARAH KEATON, aged 84.

In Sidney, January 28th, CLARK ROBBINS, one of the Friend's Society, aged 66.

In North Leeds, December 21th, very suddenly, RUGGLES SYLVESTER, aged 38.

In Fayette, THOMAS P. UNDERWOOD, son of Hon. Joseph H. Underwood, aged 32.

In Sidney, January 4th, ABIGAIL CROMWELL, widow of Nathan Cromwell, formerly of this city, aged 49.

In South Reading, Mass., ARNOLD SWEET, formerly of Winthrop, aged 59.

In Bingham, DAVID HOLLIS, aged 56.

In Dover, I. CROOKER BURRILL, aged 39.

In Bradford, PHILENA D. HALE, daughter of Rev. Eusebius Hale, aged 17.

In Lewiston, WM. FORD, JR., aged 62.

In Auburn, SUSAN LINDSEY, wife of Col. A. Lindsey, aged 48.

In Biddeford, Mrs. MARY BUZZELL, formerly of Parsonsfield, aged 56; JOHN McKENNEY, formerly of Saco, aged 84.

In Buxton, Miss ANNA ATKINSON, aged 57.

In Saco, HIRAM HALEY, aged 23.

ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand and is manufacturing from the best materials, a general assortment of **Fashionable Boots and Shoes,** suited for Gents', Misses' and Children's wear, which he is determined to sell at fair prices.

Those who prefer, can, by leaving their measure, have their Boots and Shoes made to order at short notice.

JOSHUA FRYE, *No. 4 Merchants' Row.*

Augusta, Jan., 1852. 6

CONGRESS BOOTS & SHOES, manufactured and warranted, by 6 J. FRYE, *No. 4 Merchants' Row.*

RUBBER SOLES applied to new or old Boots, and warranted to stick—by J. FRYE,
Augusta, Jan. 1852. 6 *No 4 Merchants' Row.*

DR. POLLARD OF PORTLAND,

WILL visit AUGUSTA, Feb. 23d, and may be consulted, free of charge, at the MANSION HOUSE until March 5th, upon all long standing Chronic Diseases, Piles, Humors, Kidney and Gravel Complaints, long standing, offensive Sores, Weakness and General Debility which often lead to Consumption,—and more especially with those that have long been afflicted with the above complaints. A. W. POLLARD,

Independent Vegetable Physician.

Portland, Feb. 4th, 1852. 6

A CARD.

AS I have closed business in Augusta, I avail myself of this opportunity to tender my sincere thanks to my former patrons for the liberal patronage they have seen fit to bestow upon me, and also leave with them my best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

My successors in the STORAGE and WHARFAGE BUSINESS will be

Messrs. BLANDING & DYER,

Whom I have the utmost confidence in, and believe they will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction as to charges and attention to articles committed to their care. Therefore I hope my former patrons, and the public generally, will give them a good share of the business. N. FLAGG.

Augusta, Jan. 26, '52. 5

POSITIVE SALE!

THE subscribers will offer, for a time, their neat and well selected stock of DRY GOODS at a discount from usual prices. Many articles in the CROCKERY line will also be offered at prices to meet the purchaser. We wish, like all other merchants, to reduce our stock; and in addition to this, we intend to exchange Shops or make alterations in the present one in the Spring, which will render it absolutely necessary that the stock, particularly the Crockery, be reduced to a small quantity. Also, in addition to the day sale, we shall sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on evenings whenever the Flag shall be displayed during the day. F. LYFORD & CO.

Augusta, Feb., 1852. 6

FOR SALE LOW,

The Entire Stock and Fixtures of the KENNEBEC HOUSE, Water st., Augusta,

SO LONG and FAVORABLY KNOWN to the PUBLIC, will be Sold very Low, as the subscriber intends leaving this section.

Terms Cash, or good Notes. GEO. W. RICKER.

Augusta, Feb. 3, 1852. 6

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of ELIAS MILLER, late of Kennebec, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, and we will attend to the duties assigned us by said commission, at the Counting Room of ALDEN SAMPSON, in Kennebec, on Saturday, March 20th, and on the 17th day of April, and the 17th of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ALDEN SAMPSON,
TIMOTHY GOLDTHWAIT, JR.

Kennebec, Jan. 31, 1852. 6

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

STEPHEN W. MITCHELL, Administrator with the Will annexed, on the Estate of ANNA KEENE, late of Greene, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of February, inst, at 10 of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 6

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

JANE WALCOTT, Administratrix on the Estate of WILLARD WALCOTT, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate

The Muse.

THE SNOW STORM.

I stood at my window, worn, listless and weary,
Too idle to think, for my thoughts had no aim—
Content with a prospect, though charmless and dreary,
Yet chiming with heart beatings, sluggish and tame;
I knew every spot, where my restless eye rambled,
Each tile on the humble roofs mossy and old,
Each spire of the village, which tap'ringly, trembled,
To the blast of the Nor'wind, so piercing and cold.

Through the air as I gazed, adown silently creeping,
Thin gossamer flakes of the fleecy snow fell,
Like tears quickly frozen, bright angels were weeping,
O'er all who exposed to earth's sin-plague must dwell,
And noiselessly, fleetly, those pearl woofs were flinging,
Their broad vestal robes o'er the brown-tufted hill—
To the oak and the elm tree so tenderly clinging,
To shield their bare limbs from the Nor'wind so chill.

Then I turned to the grave-yard—of peace o'er the dwelling,
So calm and so holy, reposing in gloom,
And thought I could hear a sweet vesper-bell swelling,
A hymn to the snow, which was mantling each tomb,
But there breathed a low undertone, telling in sadness
Fresh graves would be dug ere the snow passed away
For the virgin whose dreams were of rose-tinted gladness,
For the old who were yearning still longer to stay.

Then I thought of the poor, who were shiv'ring in sorrow,
Of the aged whose limbs would be tortured with pain,
Of the mouths which would all be unfed on the morrow,
And the strong who would fail e'en a pittance to gain,
Of the mother benumbed, who no nurture was yielding,
The weak, sinless infant she chill'd at her breast,
Of the beggar whose rags gave no longer a shielding,
And the bird which was freezing to death on its nest.

I was poor,—yet the hearth with a glad flame was beaming,
I was sad though I felt not a want of my own,
And while lights from each house thro' the snow drifts were gleaming,
Deep thanks for my blessings to Heaven, had flown—
And I prayed from my heart, that the rich might be taught,
Through their ermine and sables, the hard winter's power;
And the cold snow, though voiceless, a good lesson brought
To my own soul, which murmured no more from that hour.

Baltimore, Jan. 6.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The gloomiest day has gleams of light;
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it;
And twinkles through the cloudiest night
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom;
The saddest heart is not all sadness;
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom
There shines some lingering ray of gladness.

Despair is never quite despair;
Nor life, nor death, the picture closes;
And round the shadowy brow of care
Still hope and fancy twine their roses.

The Story-Teller.

From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH:

A REMINISCENCE OF THE BAR.

BY EDWARD WEBSTER, ESQ.

In all and each of the pursuits of human life, there are at various points along our pathway obstacles which oppose our progress, and which call for strength of will and steadiness of purpose to overcome,—salient points, that project in sharp angles across our way, to turn us from our purpose, or to conceal the objects that lie before us in our future course. Every man, unless he is more than usually fortunate, or possesses more than the usual amount of prudence and foresight, must expect to meet with reverses and disappointments. Young professional men have perhaps more to meet in the way of opposition and discouragement, than any other class in commmnity. The wares and merchandise of a skilful mechanic, if really superior, will recommend themselves. He has only to manufacture and expose for sale, and his goods will tell their own story; but the professional man, before he can act, must wait until he is called. No man of common prudence desires to risk his life or fortune in the hands of an unskilful or dishonest man; and hence, frequently, the modest and retiring, though really competent and deserving young Attorney or Physician, has often to wait for employment until he is tempted to abandon his profession in despair. Nor are the instances of sudden and rapid rise as frequent as we are led to suppose. The ability to combat successfully in the intellectual arena, is not intuitive. However brilliant may be the mental qualifications of a man, they must be trained and disciplined; and when we see one of those rare minds elevating its possessor step by step above his fellow men, we are apt to forget the many years of preliminary mental discipline through which he has passed—years of toil, perhaps of poverty, and almost of despair.

I have in my mind at this moment a case in point. Counselor M——, late of the Massachusetts bar, for a long time enjoyed an enviable reputation and a lucrative practice—was honored by his constituents with many important trusts, and has often been cited as an example of rapid progress and quick success. Nothing, however, is really wider from the truth, than that Counselor M. rose rapidly in his profession; and little do the world at large know of the slow and painful manner in which he pursued his preliminary literary and professional course, and little do they suspect that he was a sound and practical lawyer, and had been ten years in the profession, before the circumstance occurred that called him into public notice, gave him an extensive reputation, and introduced him into a higher and more lucrative sphere of practice. His office at that time was located in the great manufacturing city of New England, some twenty-five miles from Boston. He was seated one day in his office examining a recent volume of Reports, and comparing the cases it contained with the principles of the English common law, when a young man entered whom he remembered to have seen in some way connected with one of the manufacturing corporations. He was an intelligent, good looking man, apparently of about the age of twenty-five years, and dressed in the garb of the better class of operatives in the mills. He was possessed of that independent and self-reliant air, that distinguishes the American mechanic from the laboring classes of all the rest of the world, and indicates a degree of intellectual cultivation which is at the same time the pride of our citizens and the safety of the Republic. There was an expression of deep anxiety upon his countenance as he exchanged the compliments of the morning, and proceeded at once to say—

"Counselor, I wish to consult with you on a matter of deep importance, involving the integrity and happiness of a poor but virtuous and honorable family. A young woman by the name of Lucy Kendall, who is engaged as a weaver in the mill, and indeed in the very room of which I am foreman, is accused of grand larceny under circumstances of the most grave suspicion. Public opinion is very much against her, but I am satisfied she is innocent of any crime. The net of circumstances seems to be almost inextricable, but she must be saved in some way, and at any hazard."

The Counselor suggested that perhaps she was really guilty of the charge.

"No, no," he answered, "it is impossible! I have known her from a child. We were school mates together in one of the little villages among the granite hills of New Hampshire. Her father was a man of some property then, and I was a poor man's son; but we were in the same classes in the village school. She was two or three years younger than I, but I looked upon her, even then, as the personification of virtue and goodness; and the bright example she set us then, and the admiration I had for her character in those school-boy days, have never since been lost. At the age of eighteen, I left my native village and came here as an operative in a cotton mill, in which I have been ever since engaged. I lost sight of Miss Kendall until a year ago last summer, at which time she came here and entered the mill as a weaver; and then I learned for the first time that her father's circumstances had changed sadly—that he had lost all his property, except a small farm on the outskirts of the village, on which also there was a mortgage of five hundred dollars pressing for payment. She had come from home in order to assist in raising the necessary funds to pay off the incumbrance by her labor in the mill; and she has continued to work most industriously for that purpose up to the time the circumstances happened which have brought her under this unfortunate suspicion. All my former opinions of her worth are stronger than ever, since the renewal of our acquaintance; and having been in the receipt of three dollars a day for the past four years, and saved a large portion of my wages, I have repeatedly offered to lend her the balance necessary to pay off her father's indebtedness, which she has uniformly declined. She is now accused of stealing from the office of the corporation a package of money containing five hundred dollars, on the Globe Bank of Boston—and has been arrested on the charge. The examination takes place this afternoon, and I am requested to engage you as her counsel."

He then proceeded to narrate the circumstances of the arrest, but it is unnecessary to repeat them here, as they will appear in the sequel.

"And you really believe," remarked the Counselor, after he had listened to the narration, "that she is innocent of the charge?"

"As innocent as the babe unborn! I would be willing to risk my soul's salvation upon it! There is villany as well as guilt, somewhere, and I strongly suspect where it is. I have more reasons than one to be interested in this matter, but the first of all is to save the innocent from disgrace and punishment; and besides all that, it would add the last drop of bitterness to the cup of an honorable and proud spirited old man,—one who has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to the distressed, and who, years ago, cheered me in my struggles of youth and poverty. It would bring disgrace and sorrow upon a large class of reputable connections—and—and"

"Would put an end to the fond anticipations of a certain person who has an unusually deep interest in her welfare," suggested the Counselor.

"Yes."

"And *you* have a deep interest in her welfare!"

"Yes."

"I suspected as much. What I can do for her and you shall be done. If she is really innocent, God help her!—if she is guilty, better, far better for you to have found it out in time."

"I beg of you," replied the young man, "to banish from your mind all idea of guilt as connected with her. I tell you she has not so soon, and in the noble cause in which she has been struggling, forgotten the lessons of her youth. Whatever may be said of a lawyer's ability to advocate an unjust cause, I know it is not in the power of man to do so with the same zeal, which would inspire him on the side of truth; and if you do not give full credit to her innocence now, you may do so hereafter, when it will be of no avail."

After some further conversation, the young man, whose name was William Johnson, withdrew, and the Counselor re-applied himself to his task. At the hour appointed for the examination he repaired to the office of the magistrate, in and around which a crowd was collected, much interested and excited, conversing in small groups upon the probabilities of the prisoner's guilt. She was sitting in the office, deeply affected by the disgrace of her position. She was well but plainly dressed, of an intelligent and interesting appearance, but very pale; and her countenance bore evident traces of recent weeping. No one could look upon her without feeling interested in her fate, and no wonder that the crowd around felt strong sympathy in her behalf. The examination was then commenced and sufficient evidence introduced to fix strong guilt upon the prisoner, and warrant the magistrate in holding her to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars to answer to the charge of grand larceny at the next term of the court. The prosecution evidently did not go into the case, and the defence, for some cause, which was at that time kept a secret, introduced no evidence at all. William Johnson and two others, also foremen in the mills, presented themselves, and were accepted as bail.

That evening Johnson had a long consultation with Counselor M. "These circumstances look suspicious indeed," remarked the Counselor; "with one or two more links in the chain, which may yet be forged, before the time of final trial comes, there cannot be a jury found in the county who would not render a verdict against her, unless these matters can be explained away. We must be vigilant and secret in this matter; the counter-plot must be deeply laid, and I am more than ever convinced we acted wisely in not showing our hand in this preliminary examination. Our time has not yet come. Better to bear suspicion unjustly for a time, than to escape in the end and leave a stain of doubt upon her character. Her reputation is as dear to both her and you as her liberty or life. Now, first of all, go round to all the stores in the city and leave secret orders to have the bills on the Globe Bank of Boston, answering the description of those which have been lost, particularly watched. The clerk assures me that they are a new issue, and not yet in general circulation. After this is done we will make other arrangements for the defence."

The interval of time between the preliminary examination and the day of trial was not spent in idleness, although the defence gave no clue to the course they intended to pursue. Other circumstances had come to light which seemed to fix the crime still more surely upon Miss Kendall. It had been ascertained that her father had received a package of five hundred dollars about the time of the theft, with which he had paid off the mortgage on his farm. The moment he heard of his daughter's arrest he had hastened to see her, and was immediately subpœnaed and compelled to recognize to appear as a witness in behalf of the People, and against his own child.

The tide of public opinion, which at first was in her favor, set stronger and stronger against her, as one fact after another came to light on which the prosecution depended to make out their case. It seemed that some active agent was at work in secret, to prejudice community against her; but where it was, or for what object, remained concealed. The paleness of her cheek—the depression of her naturally buoyant spirit, weighed down by the terrible suspicion that was fixed upon her, and the disposition to shun all unnecessary intercourse, or to allude to the coming trial, were interpreted to her disadvantage, and set down by the gossiping news-mongers as unmistakable evidence of guilt. Her intimate friends, however, interpreted them far otherwise, and read with anxiety, the effect of that agony of mind attendant upon the consciousness of impending but unmerited disgrace—a burden which, unless speedily removed, would end in a broken constitution, and an untimely grave. Johnson had gone, no one knew whither. He had obtained leave of absence for a few weeks on the pretence of visiting friends in Ohio. The desertion of one whom gossip had fixed upon as her champion and lover, was also interpreted against her.

At length the time arrived for the sitting of the criminal court. The grand jury were empaneled and found an indictment of grand larceny against Miss Kendall, and the case was set down for trial on the next day but one. At the opening of the court on the day of trial, a dense crowd that had been waiting around the door rushed in and filled every nook and corner of the spacious court room. Hope and fear, anxiety and doubt and curiosity were depicted on every countenance. The prisoner's appearance, unlike the calm and dignified demeanor we are apt to associate in our imaginations with innocence, in a trying scene like this, was pale and agitated; shame and fear and grief were written on every lineament of her wan face. Her father, a white haired old man, was sitting by her side, and Counselor M. was consulting with them, while the crier was making order in the court, and the clerk was empaneling a jury to try the case. The District Attorney then proceeded to open the case on behalf of the people, and stated in substance that he expected to prove by circumstantial evidence, beyond all reasonable doubt, the guilt of the accused.

The clerk of the corporation was first called and sworn. He testified that on the Saturday before the arrest of the prisoner, he had been paying off the operatives in the mill—that he had taken from the safe about the amount of funds necessary for that purpose, in packages of from one to five hundred dollars—that all of the bills paid out were upon a Lowell Bank; but that in addition to the sum paid he had taken from the safe a package, in a brown paper envelope, of five hundred dollars, in tens and twenties, on the Globe Bank of Boston, which were lying on his desk inside the railing that fenced off his place of business from the rest of the office—that the prisoner was the last of the operatives who were paid that day; and that after having received her money, she sat down beside a table to make an entry in a small book in her possession—at which time he stepped out of the office for a few moments, and on his return she was gone, and the package of money had also disappeared. The witness was here shown a torn envelope marked "$500,00—$10's—$20's—Globe Bank." He identified it as the envelope of the missing package, and the writing was in his own hand.

Julia Mason was the second witness called by the prosecuting officer. She testified that she worked in the same mill and boarded in the same house with the prisoner. That on the day but one after the money was abstracted she had gone out shopping in the city, and by mistake had taken Miss Kendall's reticule instead of her own, as they were much alike. That on her return, in removing the articles she had purchased, the envelope introduced in court was found under them, but the seal was broken and no money in it; and that she immediately called the attention of the clerk of the corporation to the fact, and gave the paper to him.

The express agent testified that about the same time, a package of five hundred dollars was deposited in the office, directed to J. Kendall, ——, New Hampshire, and by him forwarded to its destination; but by whom it was deposited it was impossible for him to tell.

The next witness' name was Miller. He was employed as a second foreman by the corporation—had a reputation for low cunning, and was universally disliked. He was a man who, it was generally believed, would sacrifice friendship and honor for his own advancement, and who had shown himself, in more instances than one, vindictive and revengeful to the last degree. It was known in confidence to a few, that he was a rejected suitor of Miss Kendall, and that he had sworn he would be revenged on her—that if any other man ever made her his wife it should only be after she had been disgraced forever. It was also whispered that he had lately been paying marked attention to Julia Mason, who had sworn to the finding of the envelope. Miller testified that on the afternoon the larceny was committed he was passing across the yard near the office; that he saw the clerk come out, and in a few moments after, the prisoner likewise; that on seeing him she appeared confused and thrust something into the bosom of her dress; that he thought nothing of it at the time, nor until after the theft had been made public and Miss Kendall was arrested.

Old Mr. Kendall was now called to the stand. The old man came forward with a faltering step. Although he felt in his own soul that his daughter was innocent of any crime, he feared and believed that the weight of his own testimony would seal her fate. After being sworn, the District Attorney inquired—"Did you, on or about the 20th day of August last, receive a package of money by express from this city?" Answer, "I did." "How much money did it contain, and of what denomination were the bills?" "Five hundred dollars, in tens and twenties." "Did any communication accompany the money, and if so what was it?" "A few lines, merely. I was directed in the subpœna to bring it into court. This paper is the one." Its contents were as follows—

"Aug. 20, 18—.

DEAR SIR:—Please apply the accompanying five hundred dollars towards the satisfaction of the mortgage on your farm, and oblige one interested in you and —— Yours."

Question, by the District Attorney,—"Is that your daughter's hand writing?" "I cannot say positively: it is not her ordinary hand." "Do you think it is her hand disguised?" "I can conceive no reason why she should disguise her hand to me." "Answer the question, and do not comment upon or evade it."

The old man really supposed the money had come from her, and consequently, as the writing bore some faint resemblance to hers, he had made up his mind on its reception that it was his daughter's. There was a struggle in his breast at the repetition of the question. He cast an imploring look upon the unrelenting questioner, and then turned his eyes slowly and sorrowfully upon his daughter's face. He suppressed his emotions however, in a moment, and then answered slowly and distinctly—"I should call the writing hers." "What bank were the bills upon?"—The counsel for the defence objected to this question on the ground that the bills themselves should be produced in court as the best evidence on that point; but the prosecution removed the objection by proving that the bills had passed through several hands since, and had finally been taken west by a drover to purchase cattle, and that it was impossible to produce them. Answer—"I cannot recollect the bank." "Was it the Globe Bank, of Boston?" The counsel for the defence again interposed, and objected to the question on the ground that it was a leading question of the most objectionable character, and put too, by the examining party to his own witnesses. The court overruled the objection, and suspended the general rule, on the ground that the witness, though no doubt honest, was from the very nature of the case, and by reason of his connection with the prisoner, an unwilling witness. The old man cast another imploring look upon the District Attorney, but he disregarded the silent appeal, as it was his duty to do, and pressed the witness for an answer. "I cannot swear positively, but I think that was the bank," replied the witness. "You say, then, that you have no doubt they were upon the Globe bank?" "Oh, no! no! I did not say that—I cannot positively say, but I think they were! I would not perjure myself to save my child."

The old man buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly; and many an eye in that crowded court room was moist in sympathy with the father's distress. The prosecution here rested their case.

Counselor M., in behalf of the prisoner, addressed the jury briefly in opening the defence. He said that as to the commission of the crime by some one, there could be do doubt. That a chain of circumstances, partly accidental, and partly resulting from a coincidence of independent events, highly proper and commendable in themselves, and which he trusted he should able satisfactorily to explain, connected with a deep laid scheme of fraud and villany, involving in another not only the crime here charged upon an innocent and unoffending girl, whose character up to this time had been above reproach, but also the deeper and more damning crimes of conspiracy and perjury most foul. That he trusted with the aid of facts within the knowledge of the defence, and of unimpeachable evidence which he should be able to produce, not only to explain away all evidence on the part of the prosecution that made against the prisoner, and to set her character in all its pristine purity before all men but also to fix the double guilt beyond all doubt upon the real party. That if he should succeed as he anticipated, in shielding a really innocent person from the mistaken vengeance of offended justice, it was all the reward he asked; and he trusted in God and in the righteousness of the cause in which he was engaged, to be able to show the character of the accused as pure and spotless as the noonday sun in heaven.

There was a breathless stillness throughout the court house during the progress of these remarks. The confident manner in which they were uttered, in the face of testimony so astounding, which had carried conviction to almost every mind of the prisoner's guilt, awakened a redoubled interest; and caused a painful idea in the minds of the more reflecting, that possibly in the silent working of their own thoughts, they had condemned the prisoner too soon.

The gentleman who had held the mortgage was the first witness called by the defence. He came into the court room a few moments before with the drover to whom he had paid the money, accompanied by William Johnson, who, it now came out, had been to seek him in Ohio, and bring him back as a witness in the case. The mortgagee testified to the payment by him to the drover of the same bills he had received from the prisoner's father, but he could not identify the bank. The drover, however, swore positively that they were on the *Granite*, and not on the *Globe* bank. That he noticed and remembered them particularly, as tens and twentsie, check letter "B," and that he had paid them out for stock in small amounts at a time, except two or three of the bills which were then in his possession, and which he produced in court. After having been searchingly cross-questioned by the District Attorney without varying in the least from the previous statement, he was permitted to withdraw, and William Johnson was called upon the stand. After having been shown the letter which accompanied the package of money sent to the prisoner's father, he was asked—

"Have you ever seen that letter before?"

"Yes."

"Can you or can you not identify the hand?"

"I can. I wrote that letter myself, and sent it with the money that accompanied it to Mr. Kendall. I drew it from the Granite bank of Boston, on a check in my own name. From motives of delicacy, it was kept a secret at the time; and when I explained it to the counsel for the defence, by his advice it has been kept a secret until now."

There was confusion and excitement in the court room, and it was some time before quiet could be restored. He said, in answer to the District Attorney on the cross-examination, that he had no secresy or delicacy about the matter now; that he had been for some time engaged to the prisoner at the bar, and that, unknown to any one, he had taken on himself the privilege of discharging the indebtedness of a man whom he had known and honored in early life, and who was the father of his intended wife. The teller of the Granite Bank fully corroborated the drawing of the funds by Johnson, and produced the identical check on which they had been drawn.

Miss Mason was now re-called, and asked if she had lately purchased a shawl of Campbell & Co.; to which she answered that she had, and that the price was twenty dollars. Question—"Of whom did you receive the money you paid for it?" Answer—"Of Miller, one of the witnesses for the prosecution." The clerk of Campbell & Co., produced the bill, which was paid by the last witness for the shawl, and it was identified as one of those which had been stolen. Miller was seen at this moment to be making for the door, in evident haste and confusion; but the eyes of the whole court were directed towards him, and he was immediately taken into custody by a warrant from the Bench. The trial was suspended for a short time, while a search was made of his apartment, and nearly all of the missing money was found in the bottom of his trunk. The case was then submitted without argument or charge, and the jury at once returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

The most intense excitement prevailed through the city. A crowd assembled before the jail, threatening to seize the villain, Miller, and tear him limb from limb; but being over-ruled by better counsel, they repaired to the Court House, and as the prisoner (now prisoner no longer) came down the steps leaning on the arm of Johnson, sent up a loud, long cheer to heaven, that made the welkin ring again. The Counselor and his fair client, with her father and Johnson, were placed in a coach from which the horses were unharnessed, and drawn by the ready hands of excited men, in triumph to their homes.

Miller and Julia Mason were indicted for a conspiracy, and their trial set down for that very term of the court; but a *nolle prosequi* was entered in her behalf, on condition that she would disclose the plot. She said that Miller had promised her marriage on conditions involving her own dishonor, and had afterwards refused to fulfil them. That he had subsequently renewed his promises with the most solemn protestations, in case she would lend her aid in fixing the larceny which he himself had committed, upon Miss Kendall—in order, as he said, to avenge an insult he had received at her hands—and that he had given her the twenty dollars which she had paid to Campbell & Co. That, after many promises and threats, she had at last consented in the hope of retrieving her own disgrace, and that she had placed the envelope, which was given her by Miller for that purpose, in the place where she testified that it was found.

Miller was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to State Prison for ten years; Counselor M.'s reputation was established as a celebrated criminal lawyer; and Lucy Kendall, with unblemished character, was restored to her father, her lover, and her friends.

Sabbath Reading.

For the Farmer.

TO A CHILD IN HEAVEN.

BY HANNAH S. ABBOTT.

Say thou, sweet Edward, short liv'd flower!
Say, why could not this world retain thee?
Had earth no charms, or love no power,
Or friends no right their own to claim thee?

We saw thy beauteous leaves expand—
How fresh and fair, ere death came hither!—
Ere cruel death, with ruthless hand,
Destroyed the stem, and thou didst wither!

Angels shall guard the sacred spot,
Where thy pale form in peace reposes,
Though cruel death's unhallowed foot
Hath crushed life's fairest, sweetest roses.

But from sad thoughts our souls would rise,
Hope bids us consolation borrow—
Speak, cherub, from you brilliant skies,
And calm the hearts that swell with sorrow!

"Ye mourn, when I such pleasures find
In this pure clime of light and glory:
'Twas Heaven's own mandate, death was kind,
And God is just, all wise and holy.

I flourish mid perennial bloom
In richer soil, nor death can sever
From this sweet land beyond the tomb,
Where spring and flowers shall last forever."

THE GREAT CONTEST OF OUR AGE.

It is with God's own enemy and man's—it is with moral evil, that the great battle is now begun. Fighting on the field of foreign heathenism and home-bred depravity, every teacher of a Sunday-school or Bible-class, every faithful colporteur or agent of benevolence, every earnest minister or missionary, is a soldier; and every outcast reclaimed, every child instructed, and every human being won over to the cause of piety and virtue, is another victory. This is the great contest of our age; and in this bloodless battle we long to see enlisted all the chivalry and prowess of our Anglo-Saxon world. We long to see a holy war in which men shall fight with their own bad passions, and shall seek to demolish nothing except the works of the devil, which the Son of God came to destroy. We long to see a campaign, not of race against race, nor of class against class, but a crusade of all races and all classes against whatever is ungodly and selfish here below. We long to see—precursor of the Prince of Peace—a war in which the Bible shall be the standard, and Christianity the uniform; in which the gospel of love divine shall be the only weapon, and sin the only enemy—a war in which the watch-word and the rallying cry shall be, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good-will towards men." [Hamilton's "Happy Home."

THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF LIFE.

The highest achievement of moral philosophy is to rise above the cares, vexations, and disappointments of life; and the tendency of religion, resting upon a divine basis, buoys the true Christian above the evils that surrounded him, and inspires him with moral fortitude and vigor to battle every calamity, and to maintain an unruffled spirit amid the billows and conflicting currents which agitate the ocean of human existence. If the hurricane rages, instead of yielding to its fury, and giving way to despondency, he exerts every energy to ward off danger, and strives to look forward, indulging a soothing hope that the future will be less disastrous than the present. This method of encountering the evils to which everybody to a greater or less degree is exposed, deprives disappointment of its sting, is an antidote to the poison of slander, and begets a spirit of cheerfulness which is essential to happiness. He like the eagle, which, when clouds overspread the earth, rises above them, to enjoy the sunshine. No matter in his pecuniary, domestic and social relations—if he suffer his spirit to be discomposed by trifling annoyances, he is a stranger to enjoyment, and every day of his life is embittered by some petty cause of vexation, which his own morbid disposition magnifies into a great calamity. On the other hand, overwhelming indeed must be the misfortune which can prostrate a man that has been disciplined to patient endurance, and habituated himself to a uniform cheerfulness of mind.

HOW NEAR IS HEAVEN!

Christians sometimes look far away to heaven. But that rest is not far off. The clouds that hide the shining world are thin: they are transient, and soon will obscure no more. The journey may end this hour; one short step may place the Christian in the world of light. One dark hour may hang upon him, but the morning comes and no shade behind it. Day, bright, peaceful, and eternal succeeds it. A pang may be felt for a moment, and then it flies away forever. A conflict, sharp and painful, may continue for a night, but victory, eternal victory, ensues. How soon, Oh, how soon, the Christian's cares are over, his struggling soul at rest, his eyes suffused no more with tears! Near at hand is the land of his pursuit. Hope cheers. How glorious the object that hope embraces! how holy its spirit! Who can contemplate the home our heavenly Father is fitting for his children, and not feel his soul athirst for its enjoyment and employments? Well, these delights, the happy clime, those ever verdant plains are not far distant.

LYING. Let it always be borne in mind that he who knowingly utters what is false, tells a lie; and a lie, white or of any other color, is a violation of the command of that God by whom we must be judged. And let us remember that there is no vice which more easily than this stupefies a man's conscience. He who tells lies frequently, will soon become an habitual liar; and an habitual liar will soon lose the power of readily distinguishing between the conceptions of his imagination and the recollections of his memory. I have known a few persons who seemed to have arrived to this most deplorable moral condition. Let every one, therefore, beware of the most distant approaches to this detestable vice. A volume might easily be written on the misery and loss of character which have grown out of a single lie; and another volume of illustrations of the moral power which men have gained by means of no other prominent attribute than that of bold, unshrinking veracity. [Dr. Wayland.

THE GRAVE. Aye, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate. There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being, who can never—never, never return to be soothed by thy contrition. * * Then weave the chaplet of flowers and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with these tender, yet futile tributes of regret; but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living. [W. Irving.

NEW FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE.

THE undersigned, WOLF JOSEPH and FERDINAND NELKE, until lately employed in the Store of J. ASH, Esq., have fitted up the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. D & M. M. SWAN, at the Corner of Oak and Water street, South of the Maine Farmer Office, and offer to the public a splendid assortment of all kinds of

FANCY AND DRY GOODS.

The same would call the especial attention of the Ladies to their elegant stock of WHITE GOODS of every description and price; DRESS SILKS, plain and fancy; Thibets, Lyonese, Paramattas, Alpacas, Cassimeres, Mouslin de-Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c. SHAWLS—Black Silk, Cashmere and Thibet; Bay State Long and Square Shawls; Table Covers of all kinds; Lancaster Quilts, &c. &c., together with a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Having enumerated some of the leading articles which they are now prepared to offer, they would respectfully invite their friends and purchasers to an examination of their establishment, assuring them of their intention to keep a large assortment of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES of Goods, and to sell them at the lowest prices

W. JOSEPH & CO., Cor. Oak & Water Sts.

Augusta, September, 1851. 6m37

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of SETH L. RANDALL, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, and we will attend to the duties assigned us by said commission, at the Dwelling House of LUTHER READ, in Augusta, on Saturday, March 6th, and on the 6th day of May, and the 3d of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

LUTHER READ,
WILLIAM A. SPRINGER.

Augusta, Jan. 15, 1852. 4

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Kennebec, I will sell, on the premises, on *Thursday, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.*, the following described property, belonging to the Estate of JONATHAN DUTTON, late of Vassalboro', deceased, viz:—The WOOD LOT adjoining Thomas Carlton's and Geo. Rollins' land. Also, a portion of the Personal Property belonging to said Estate in Vassalboro'.

COFFRAN DUTTON, *Executor.*

Vassalboro', Jan. 21, 1852. 4

THE MIRACULOUS MEDICINE.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,

And Grand Restorative.

The Medical Wonder of the Age, being the greatest discovery ever made in Medical Science.

AS it is proved in every instance to be a SPECIFIC REMEDY, for all heretofore deemed incurable diseases, viz.—Apoplexy, Palsy, Neuralgia, Imbecility, Paralysis, Hydrophobia, Tic Doloureux, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Lock-Jaw, Nervous Twitchings, Delirium Tremens, Convulsions, Cholera, Vertigo, Anaphrodisia, Epilepsy, Spasms, Cramps, Gout.

Will restore Manhood to its Pristine Vigor, even after years of prostration, and the only known and certain cure for low spirits and mental debility. $1 per bottle—$9 a dozen. Office 410 Greenwich Street, New York.

JAMES DINSMORE & SON, General Agents for Maine, to whom all orders should be addressed.

AGENTS—DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; G. P. Fessenden, Rockland; G. I. Robinson, Thomaston; W. O. Poor, Belfast; W. P. Burrell, Searsport; Josiah Harmon, Unity; O. W. & N. Washburn, China; G. H. Low & Co., Waterville; Dow & Nye, Kendall's Mills; Stanley & Bradford, Winthrop; Rowe & Reynolds and Young & Co., Lewiston Falls; John G. Thompson, South Berwick; P. Morse, South Paris; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; A. S. French, Dexter; J. W. Hoyt, Phillips; Joseph B. Hall, Lyndon, Aroostook county; and by dealers in medicine generally.

July 24, 1851. 39

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situate in MONMOUTH, ¾ of a mile from Monmouth Centre, between Monmouth Centre and Marston's Corner, (so called.) Said Farm contains 55 acres of first rate land; has a very good wood lot, cuts 30 tons of hay, has a very large orchard which last year yielded 500 bushels of apples; the remainder is divided into pasturing and tillage; it has a good story and a half house, with a porch, wood-shed, and other necessary out-buildings attached; a good barn, 42 by 45 feet; three wells of good water which never fail, and the Farm is well watered other ways. There are very good privileges for Town and Academy Schooling. On the whole it is a very good Farm and is pleasantly located. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, upon the premises. Price, $1300.

T. D. DONNELL.

Monmouth, Jan. 20, 1852. *w5tf*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

At a Reduction of $300 from Former Price.

THAT EXCELLENT FARM, which has been Advertised in the Farmer heretofore by the subscriber, situate about two miles from the Great Central Railroad running through the State from the City of Portland to Waterville and Bangor, and soon to be extended through to Halifax; where you can take a choice of markets, all the way from one end of the State to the other, and as much further as you please. Said FARM is pleasantly situated in every respect, and under a high state of cultivation. Buildings in first rate order and a plenty of them. Being determined to sell, he offers it now at a bargain. For further particulars enquire at this Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN SAFFORD.

Monmouth, Sept., 1851. 39

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND, for the preservation and reproduction of the Hair. A supply of this popular article constantly for sale by

49 EBEN FULLER.

COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. &c. For sale by

49 EBEN FULLER.

SUPERIOR CASTOR OIL.—2 bbls. just received and for sale by 49 CUSHING & BLACK.

FOREIGN LEECHES constantly on hand and for sale by 49 CUSHING & BLACK.

MORSE'S

Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.

WE feel prompted by every principle of humanity to make known to the public the wonderful efficacy of this extraordinary preparation. Thousands have been relieved of a great amount of suffering, and many lives saved by the use of it. It is acknowledged by the best judges of medicine to be the most elegant, scientific and salutary preparation now in use, and is a **Depurative Remedy**, seldom if ever equalled. It stands unrivalled for the cure of Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Scrofula, and all the various diseases arising from an **Impure State of the Blood.** Also, all **BILIOUS COMPLAINTS**, and is used with unprecedented success in all cases of *Female Weakness, and General Debility*, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system, and also for the cure of the **Liver Complaint, Catarrh, Dyspepsy, Headache, Dizziness, Coughs, &c.**

Those afflicted with Chronic Diseases of whatever form, will find this medicine not only pleasant to the taste, but a CERTAIN CURE, if it be within the power of remedial agents to affect their diseases.

It is composed of medicines so happily combined as to tend directly to give tone to the stomach and bowels, excite to healthy action the Liver and the whole Glandular System, allay Nervous Irritability, and promote the free action of the Lungs, thus rendering it applicable to all diseases of a Chronic Nature. It is purely vegetable, and may be used in all climates and at all seasons of the year.

Prepared only by C. MORSE & CO., at 162 Fountain street, Providence, R. I., and sold by Druggists all over the United States, Canada, &c. For sale in Augusta by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, No. 1, Union Block,—who are appointed wholesale and retail agents for Kennebec, Somerset and Franklin Counties. Joseph B. Hall, Agent, Lyndon, Aroostook county. 1y11

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—A good assortment for sale by 51 E. FENNO.

ROUSSELL'S AMANDINE, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands, roughness of the skin &c. For sale by 2 EBEN FULLER.

BOUNTY LAND AND PENSIONS!

THE Subscriber having opened an Office in Augusta, (at which he may be found every forenoon,) offers his services to all who may desire them, in establishing their claim to PENSION and BOUNTY LANDS, and procuring their Land Warrants.

He may be found afternoons and evenings at his Office in Hallowell, as heretofore. All communications addressed to me, either at Augusta or Hallowell, *postage paid*, will be promptly attended to.

OFFICE: *In Augusta, lower floor Stanley House—in Hallowell, at the Post Office.* R. G. LINCOLN.

June 24, 1851. 26

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

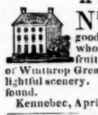
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers, and the public generally, that he, having become the sole proprietor of the Sash, Door and Blind business, formerly carried on by O. & E. W. Williamson, is now prepared to furnish the above articles upon the most reasonable terms, having a large and general assortment on hand, can supply all orders at short notice. Those wishing to purchase, call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. In the new Machine Shop, North end, second story, at the West end of the Kennebec Dam, Augusta.

Also, kept and for sale by his agents, Benj. F. Honan, East Vassalboro'; Charles Holmes, Rockland; Richard A. Starr, Thomaston, I. G. Houston, Damariscotta; John B. Jones, Lewiston Falls; Wm. Smith, New Sharon; — Frohock, Smithfield; E. B. Humphrey, Paris. All orders sent by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

E. W. WILLIAMSON.

Augusta, March 25, 1851. 13

A FARM FOR SALE,



NEAR the Cross Roads, in Kennebec, (formerly Hallowell,) of 90 acres, with a good house, two barns, and a good orchard, wholly engrafted with the best varieties of fruit. Beautifully situated upon the east side of Wintrop Great Pond, with an extensive view of delightful scenery. A more pleasant situation can rarely be found. ELIJAH POPE.

Kennebec, April 10, 1851. 16tf

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE subscriber is prepared to receive Applications for Fire, Life, Health, and Live Stock Insurance in safe and economical companies.

Risks taken in the United